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W. G. Preston
Dec. 6, 1893

W. G. Preston,
Dec. 6/93

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A tear, shall tell him all.

a favorite

SONG

SUNG BY

MRS. KEELY,

COMPOSED BY

G. H. RODWELL.

BOSTON: Published by C. BRADLEE 107 Washington Street.

Public Library
of the
City of Boston.

Slowly with great Simplicity and feeling.

At moonlight

Dol.

Cres: *f*

near the bro-ken cross, Young E-bert fond - ly fond-ly swore, To love but

pp

Slent?

me, and on - ly me, Till life, till life should beat no more. To note that

Colla voce.

pp ten

mf

8054 135

vow on heav'n high name, So fer-vent-ly he seem'd to call, That e'er my

mf *p*

fault'-ring voice re-plied, A tear, a tear had told him all, That e'er my

p

Slent?

fault'ring voice replied, A tear, a tear had told him all.

mf Colla voce. *ppp* *f* *ff*

Though heedless of his vow he prove,
His falsehood I'll not harshly blame,
And should he wander back to me,
I will not ask him whence he came.
No angry frown shall cloud my brow,
No unkind word shall meet his ear,
But e'er this heart in silence break,
A tear, a tear shall tell him all.

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readers think it
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has made a study
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the New York Sun,
ural character. He
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a brute. Though a

CHAPTER II.

DR. MAXWELL GOES TO INVESTIGATE.

Dr. Robert Maxwell stood before the big fireplace in Rev. Mr. Warren's parlor. He had just returned with Anna from the funeral of Ned Ames. The girl had gone to give instructions about supper, with special reference to the tastes of her future lord and master who was to share that meal with herself and her father. When she reentered the parlor, Maxwell was grieved to observe that there were tears in her eyes. Indeed she had not ceased to weep since she had set foot in the Ames house.

"You should not let the memory of your sister's error prey upon you in

"OH, ROBERT! WHAT CAN THIS MEAN?"

this way," said Maxwell. "You must calm yourself before your father comes, for he will have all that he can bear without the sight of your grief."

"I will not let him see it," replied the girl; "but all the old sorrow has come back today. If we could only find her!"

"That is impossible now."

"You believe that she is dead?"

"Yes; and I could almost say I hope so."

"That is heartless! And you used to be such good friends. Why, you were much more fond of her than of me!"

"I looked upon you as a little girl in those days. You are right in saying I was fond of Charlotte. I always admired her, and I would believe no evil of her until doubt was impossible. You must not think me heartless because of what I said. Life must be worthless for her. Suppose we did find her; suppose even, that she came back—"

"I would welcome her, and be a sister to her just as in the old days!" cried the girl, and the words came from her

He wearied of her, murdered her and took this means to hide her body from all eyes. It was a deep and villanous plot."

"There are grave difficulties," said Maxwell. "How was the death certificate obtained?"

"By bribery!" cried the clergyman. "Money will buy anything in cities. A doctor was bribed. It would not have been necessary for him to be privy to the murder. The plot might have been presented to him in various ways—as a fraud upon an insurance company perhaps."

"It is barely possible," Maxwell admitted. "What sort of a house was it in which your brother was supposed to have died?"

"A South Boston tenement house of an unsavory reputation—in short, a resort for criminals. However, I found one honest woman in it, and she seems to have been the only one who did anything to help my brother when he was sick. What she said satisfied me. It was she who got the doctor for him; it was she who brought him food. She did not actually see him die, but she was in his room on the evening of the night when he passed away. What was done with his body?—the sealing of it in a metal-lined coffin—was by his request, and he left the money to pay for it. I have the address of the physician who attended him, and who secured the necessary permits."

"Will you give me that address?" said Maxwell.

"What do you mean to do?"

"Some one must go to Boston and investigate that story. For my own part—and I'm sorry to say it—I believe your brother to be the criminal. The plot looks simple. He pretended to die; Charlotte, who was doubtless in Boston, was lured to the house and killed."

"What's that?" cried Anna. "There at the window."

All sprang to their feet at this inter-

by an Actress Now in Boston—Notable Chapter in "The Manxman."

Zelie de Lussan, the young American prima donna who is singing Carmen with the Grand Opera this winter—in place of the much missed Calve—who is setting Madrid mad with delight—and Vernona Jarbeau, who is with "The Passing Show" at the Columbia, were play fellows in New York in the days when they wore short frocks, and that friendship has never been broken.

Those who remember them in those days declare that they were little terrors, and that the pranks they cut up and the mischief they fell into would fill a book. Zelie was born in Brooklyn of foreign parentage, but at the time in question lived on Forty-seventh street. The little Jarbeau, whose father was a Frenchman, lived where she was born, on Forty-ninth street. The two children, with their dark eyes and dark locks, as they played about the street and walked up and down with their arms around one another, did not look unlike what they were always claimed to be, sisters.

Of course they were both stage struck. No one ever saw New York girls just in their teens who were not. One day Mme de Lussan gave them a card to her friend Chizzola, who was then the agent for Maurice Grau. On it was written, "Please pass my two little girls to the show," and it was signed, "Eugenia de Lussan." It was a very wonderful thing at first to the children that Mme. de Lussan could just write that on a card and they could be admitted without paying, but they were precocious children, and they never troubled her to write it a second time—they wrote it themselves. It seemed odd to them afterward that the forgery was never detected, but if it was they were never refused admission, and that was the principal thing

Their tastes in those days had a very wide range, for they adored Aimee and Clara Morris with equal vigor. Their principal pastime was, of course, acting. They were playing theatre morning, noon and night. Nothing phased them. They undertook French opera and "Camille" with equal courage, and were most impartial in the distribution of their roles, for they took turns playing the hero and heroine. It is a very unusual phase of this turn-about-and-turn that they never quarrelled about it.

Speaking of these days of her youth, the other day, Vernona Jarbeau said: "We must have been incipient realists, for I remember once that we went to see Clara Morris play 'The Sphinx.' She died one of her dreadful deaths—poison, I think—and died with foam at the mouth. That took us greatly. We hurried home to repeat the scene, and in our devotion to art we literally 'chewed soap' to repeat that foaming death scene."

What curious lives those two little chums have had since. De Lussan studied with her mother and went into American light opera with the Ideals, and Jarbeau studied with Max Maretzek and made her debut 15 years ago in "Pinafore," as Hebe, at the Standard Theatre, New York. Since they started out pro-

undertook to be revenged. In the ... ing scene between the partisans of the preferred cavalier and those of the tyrant, the chatelaine, in throwing herself between the combatants, abandoned her child—the part confided to me.

"The tyrant seized the child and threatened to kill it if the mother did not accede to his desires. The terror was universal, but it was in vain that they sought to rescue the little lord. The mother raised the most heart-rending cries. It was at that point that irresistible fright seized me. I fought like a little demon in the arms of the bad man, and I scratched so with my little hands that he was obliged to let me go. Away I went, running, desperate, toward the green room shrieking 'mamma, mamma,' and followed by all the actors, who tried to catch me. Vain effort, for it was only when behind the maternal petticoats that they overtook me. Alas, they were obliged to lower the curtain before the hilarity of the audience."

Ristori was, by the way, only 14 when the role in Francesca da Rimini was entrusted to her, in Silvio Pellico's play which Lawrence Barrett later produced in this country. She was but 18 when she played Marie Stuart in Schiller's tragedy.

So much has been written of late about the young Duc d'Orleans that something about him, told the other afternoon by an actress now in town who has known him well, and for some years regularly corresponded with him, may not be uninteresting. She met him first in Virginia, and later saw a great deal of him in London.

"He is a very engaging kind of man, polished, charming, entertaining, and all together good fun," she said when asked of him the other day. "There was one thing about his personal appearance that I never heard of until I saw him, and which I never saw in print, and that is that he wears several beautifully jewelled bracelets. Yes, real bracelets, with diamonds and other gems set in them; links of gold with diamonds between, and at least one broader band, such as some of the Japanese wear. These are usually well up his sleeve, quite concealed by his shirt cuff. I doubt if anyone who has only met him among men has the very slightest idea that he wears them. But women—well, when they know him better he not only does not mind, but is very apt to shake them down over his hand and rather likes to have them admired. Of course, you know he never lets you forget that he is the Duc d'Orleans, who, in his own estimation, ought to be sitting this moment on the throne of France, and he is not at all averse to being treated as if he were already there. All the same, he is great fun."

No one who sees "The Manxman" this week, with Wilson Barrett as Pete, must fancy that in seeing the play, good as it is, he has found all the virtue of Hall Caine's story, one of the best stories, both in incident and in human analysis, of its year. Hall Caine is merciless in dealing with man's nature and woman's, and "The Manxman" is full of pure justice to human nature, as well as picturesque effect and dramatic incident. Many a man who reads the end of part 2 will recognize its fidelity to the laws of nature, the pitiful injustice of such laws to women.

There is one paragraph in that chapter that well deserves to be quoted. Those incapable of a great love, and their number is legion, those who have never faced the pain of an honest passion over which the impulse of nature and the law of expediency have struggled to throttle one another in a heart ready to burst, and a great many who go through life, luckily, or unluckily, as they choose to look at it, and escape the great struggle, will not appreciate it, but there are many who will read it by the light of knowledge and find it one of the finest and truest things yet written on the great problem of man and woman.

"When a good woman falls from honor is it really that she is the victim of momentary intoxication, of stress of passion, of the fever of instinct? No.

It is just this condition ...
to children nowadays. Non-assimilation ...
children require about one-third of th...
children, who assimilate only a small ...
brain, and nothing is left for the body.

So is the remedy. In Scott's Emu...
and palatable form, together with the ...
liver Oil has been used successfully ...
as a concentrated nourishment. The ...
tonic for the nervous system, and of ...
growing children

Children almost always like the ...
administration easy. A little of it give...
new life into them. It makes them ...
their wasting tendencies.

We sell two sizes. The 50-cent size will aff...
Coughs and Colds (for which it is most excellent), ...
receive Scott's Emulsion when you call for it. The...

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York Ci...

AMERICANS ARE NO IDLERS.

Better to Wear Out Than Rust Out Like Europeans.

Refreshing Absence of the Retired List in the United States—London and Paris Overgrown with Human Moss—Some of the Notable Live Men of Gotham.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1895. There is one merit in our national American life for which these carping foreigners, our self-elected critics and censors, fail to give us credit; the device of our great cities, even our small communities, is obviously this: "It is better to wear out than to rust out." New York is full of live men. Boston is full of live men. Chicago—in short, wherever one goes in this vital and vigorous United States of ours, one finds the tonic of industry and activity. There is a refreshing absence in our daily existence of the retired list, so conspicuous in European centres, voluntary invalids, who, on the strength of capital either inherited or self-made, have subsided into the slippered stage of "the man about the house all day long," the dejected killer of time, who lounges away the day and evening between his rooms and a club or restaurant.

London and Paris are overgrown with this human moss; but the leisure class in our cities has few recruits. The comparatively small number of men reared in that class make a business even of pleasure, since it is not in the nature of the American, however, opulent, to remain idle. Take our rich young men; they may not be in business, but scarcely one of them who does not voluntarily engage in some special pursuit; either he rides cross-country, or plays polo ...

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INDICATIONS OF A BREAK.

Dispatch Lines Make a 35-Cent Rate to Mississippi River Points.

A shadow has been cast athwart the rosy tinting of the traffic situation by the announcement this morning that the Cumberland Gap and Kanawha dispatch companies had made a 35-cent basis from Boston and Providence by way of Norfolk and Savannah to Mississippi river points. This acted as a damp cloth to the enthusiasm that had been engendered by the new schedule that was arranged to go into effect on the 31st of the present month on an 82-cent basis. Everybody was looking forward to the dawning of a newer and brighter era in the freight traffic business of the several competing lines, but this latest move by the companies mentioned has had the effect of lessening the confidence in the stability of the Trunk lines rates, as it will act as an incentive to make the lower schedule the basis for doing business. The other lines in interest will not assume a position of inactivity when they see the bulk of the business going by way of these amphibious lines, but rather will jump in and attempt to secure their proportion at whatever rates they can secure.

It will therefore be seen that even before the schedule goes into effect there are indications that its permanency is threatened and that it will likely prove as big a failure as all previous efforts in the same direction.

OFFICIAL REDUCTION IN RATES.

The Central Traffic association Makes a Rate to Meet the Cut.

For the past two weeks the rate schedule of the Central Traffic Association has not "been in it." Shippers have been sending grain from Chicago to New York at their own price, one rumor saying that it has been forwarded as low as 10 cents. In order that the association may retain a faint semblance of authority and stability it very wisely comes together and takes action in harmony with the present demoralization of rates within its territory. At a meeting held yesterday it was decided to make a 20-cent rate on grain and grain products, but that the authorized tariff rates on all classes of merchandise other than grain and grain products be strictly maintained. After doing all this the meeting adjourned and the railroads continued to accept freight at any figure they could get it at. This perfunctory proceeding of the association, excites a smile of ridicule, as the impotency of its rulings is glaringly manifest.

BOAST OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Handsome lithographs of the new Union station at St. Louis are being shown in the windows of some of the railroad agencies on Washington street. This boast of the Southwest throws into shade the Causeway street station, both as to dimensions and its facilities for doing business, but when it comes to a question of traffic Boston still holds the lead, as double the number of passengers are cared for at the local station than is the case at the big St. Louis building.

BALTIMORE & OHIO THANKED.

The ladies and gentlemen who participated in the first tourist excursion from New England points to Philadelphia and Washington under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad held a meeting while on the

it is understood, to make such concessions in the boundary dispute that a peaceful solution may be achieved without wounding the national honor of Mexico.

In official circles here confidence is expressed that the irritating question of territory will be speedily and permanently settled to the complete satisfaction of Mexico, and that the matter of indemnity, which has recently complicated the affair, and been particularly obnoxious to Guatemala, will be disposed of through the arbitration, probably, of a South American government, possibly Brazil.

WAR MAY BE AVOIDED.

Statement Made by Mariscal, Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1895. A morning paper prints the following special dispatch from the City of Mexico, signed by Mariscal, Mexico's minister of foreign affairs:

"We still have ground to hope for a peaceful settlement.

"Our press, with the best of intentions—and probably the agents of the foreign press—has exaggerated the imminence of war. If, unhappily, it should be necessary for the vindication of the national honor, we would publish the principal documents relative to the controversy, and the President would, in conformity with the constitution, apply to Congress for permission to declare war, which would be given reluctantly and only to enforce our just demands."

SIX GOVERNORS WILL BE THERE.

Banquet of Massachusetts State Board of Trade to New England Guests.

The complimentary banquet to New England guests, by the Massachusetts Board of Trade at the Vendome tomorrow evening will be of more than ordinary importance, because of the illustrious men who will be present.

An all day session of the board will be held, beginning at 10 o'clock, with an intermission at 1 for lunch. At 5 o'clock the reception will be held, and at 5:30 the banquet served.

Charles E. Adams, president of the board, will preside. The topic for discussion will be "Associations of Business Men, and the Best Methods by Which They Can Promote the Welfare of New England."

The guests will be Gov. Greenhalge, Govs. Coffin of Connecticut, Busiel of New Hampshire, Brown of Rhode Island, Woodbury of Vermont, and Cleaves of Maine, James B. Dewell, president of the Connecticut State Board of Trade; Hon. Henry Lord, president Maine State Board of Trade; John L. Spring, president New Hampshire Board of Trade; George F. Tinker, New London, Ct.; Hon. Josiah Drummond, Portland, Me.; A. S. Bangs, Augusta, Me.; Charles S. Pearl, Bangor; Charles C. Hayes, Manchester, N. H.; J. Lewis Pierce, Providen, R. I.; Herbert W. Eastman, Manchester, N. H.; W. F. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket, R. I.

MAY BE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Trial of the George Babcock Hazard Will Case Postponed by Agreement.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 29, 1895. The expected will contest, Abner L. Phillips et al., vs. Rev. James Coyle, which was assigned for trial before

gave birth in the street here to a pretty boy. There was the usual story of love, deception and abandonment. The mother dropped out of sight, and several people strove to adopt the boy. Pratt was among them, but he was not thought a fit person to take charge of the child. It was given to Frank E. Tremble, who drives a laundry wagon. Pratt became more of a recluse than ever. But Pratt loved the child, and last Saturday he begged Tremble to give it to him.

"You have no means to care for it," replied Tremble.

"I'll show you," shouted Pratt, exultantly. "I'll show you what I have."

Thereupon he produced legal documents to prove that 51 acres of the choicest water front tide lands, on which is located a sawmill that manufactures 250,000 feet of lumber a day, belongs to him. Next he brought out his will, bequeathing all his property to Tremble's adopted child.

Tremble was astounded, and sought the best legal advice in the city. He was told Pratt's claim was valid, as by the deed the property belonged to him.

Already notice of a suit of ejectment has been served on the supposed owners of the property.

CHARGED ONLY WITH ASSAULT.

John J. Backus' Wife Likely to Die, However, and Then It May Be Manslaughter.

In the Chelsea police court Saturday, Jan. 19, John J. Backus, a colored man, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery on his wife, Victoria Backus.

The evidence at the time given by Mrs. Backus was that her husband had pounded her and kicked her in the abdomen and back, and an examination by a physician showed that she was badly bruised.

Backus was found guilty and sentenced to the house of correction for three months, from which decision he appealed, and in default of bail was committed to Suffolk jail, where he now is awaiting trial.

Since that time the woman has been a great sufferer and yesterday she was removed from her home, 157 Spruce street, to the Frost Hospital, where it was found that peritonitis had set in. She is rapidly sinking and it is thought she cannot live more than a few hours. It is understood her deposition has been taken. If she dies Backus will probably have to answer to a charge of manslaughter. He is a hostler, about 25 years old, and Mrs. Backus gives her age as 24.

COTTON AT FIVE CENTS A POUND.

"Intense Farming" Makes Its Cultivation a Profitable One.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29, 1895. One of the class of southern farmers who maintain that cotton can be raised in the Carolinas at 5 cents a pound was here yesterday and furnished this illustration in support of the claim.

Said he: "Maj. A. H. White, who lives near Rock Hill, S. C., like myself, believes that there is money to be made by raising cotton in this country at 5 cents a pound, and he has just demonstrated the fact. Last season he cultivated 12 acres of land in cotton—cultivated, I say, and did not hoe

Old Law Repealed by Both Houses Today.

Governor Brown's Annual Message Sent in.

Falling off in Deposits in Savings Banks.

Recommendations Offered by the Chief Executive.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29, 1895. The Legislature met today according to adjournment, and the first business transacted in each House after Gov. D. Russell Brown's message was read was to repeal Sec. 2 of Chap. 1250 of the Public Laws passed last April.

This is the law legalizing the selling of pools at the trotting and running meetings in the several counties. The legislation of today was particularly aimed at the running races at Narragansett parkway. It is the result of a lively canvass made by the clergy and Gov. Brown's opposition to the law.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.

The Chief Executive's Review and Recommendations.

Gov. Brown in his message today in his review of the finances stated that the funded debt of the state Jan. 1, 1894, was $699,000, of which $682,000 has been paid since, leaving bonds to the amount of $17,000 outstanding. To meet these there is cash on deposit to the amount of $28,035.06, showing an excess of $11,035.06 in the sinking fund.

There is a balance of $1,497,179.46 to the State House construction loan account. The State House sinking fund account amounts to $90,440.

The current expenditures and receipts of the state were as follows:

Receipts during the year 1894....	$1,334,727.17
Expenditures during the year 1894.	1,306,715.72
Excess of receipts over expenditure	$28,011.45
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1894..	194,849.31
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1895.	$222,860.76

The saving institutions of the state had Nov. 14, 1894, deposits of $67,444,117.14 from 131,623 depositors. The trust companies at the same had 5390 depositors, and $8,829,247.46 in deposits. These figures, when compared with the statement for 1893, show institutions for savings: Decrease of deposits, $1,609,607.03; increase of depositors, 1012; trust

of these violators of the law.

On June 15 I appointed as factory inspectors, Col. Elisha H. Rockwell and Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer. They at once entered upon a tour of inspection, and up to the 1st of January had visited 281 establishments employing 50,964 adults over 16 years of age, and 4900 children under that age. Special attention has been given by the inspectors to the employment of minors, the location and protection of machinery and gearing, safety of elevators, lighting, ventilating, general sanitary condition, and the provision of seats.

The law provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed, and that employers shall keep a register of every person employed under the age of 16. The factory inspectors unite in the opinion that while the employers are willing to conform to this provision, they have to rely upon the statements of parents or guardians as to the ages of children. Unfortunately, such statements, prompted by a desire to increase the family earnings, are often incorrect. In general, the factory inspectors find the employers desirous of complying with the provisions of the new law.

Only one serious difference between employer and employe arose during the year, and that was happily terminated through the intervention of the executive of the city in which it occurred.

As to one matter which will be brought early to your attention there can be no mistaking the desire of those you represent. I refer to the repeal of section 2 of chapter 1280 of the public laws. This law was passed towards the close of the last January session, and is entitled "An act to restrain gambling and pool selling." Its first section stringently prohibits book-making, pool selling and other forms of gambling, while its second section nullifies the provisions of the first, in so far as they bear upon racing held within the grounds and under the management of an incorporated agricultural society, between May 15 and Nov. 15 annually.

I believe it is generally recognized that the exemption granted by this second section was solely for the purpose of financially aiding the organizations to whose enterprise we owe the successful promotion of the annual agricultural fairs. But during the past few months it has been demonstrated that whatever benefits may have come to the agricultural societies, this exemption has, unfortunately, served to legitimize and establish here that which other states in the interest of public morals have marked as a crime and have sought to banish from their borders.

Public sentiment has been strongly aroused by the presence of the betting fraternity in this state during October and November last, and I was urged to take action to suppress their operations. Investigation showed that the races to which the betting was incident were being conducted by a duly incorporated agricultural society, and, therefore, there was no violation of the law and no grounds upon which the executive could interfere.

There is grave danger that influenced by the restrictive enactments of other states, the proscribed book-makers and pool sellers may be led to take full advantage of our policy of exemption and thus Rhode Island may become a place of refuge for the undesirable elements which always congregate where the betting ring is established. You doubtless agree that no conditions warrant the further presence upon our statute books of a provision so menacing to public morals and the good name of the state, and will, therefore, promptly repeal the offensive section.

In my previous messages I advocated specific changes in the constitution of the state, and another year of official experience has served to strengthen my conviction as to their desirability. The most important of such changes, to my mind, involves an extension of the authority and responsibility of the Governor. I earnestly urge the promotion of an amendment to the constitution

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...he highest grade of dental ...loes are within reach of all.

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...XTRACTED
...HOUT PAIN

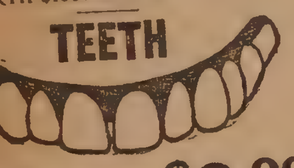
...," the famous local anesthetic, is ...ed to the gums.

...ther, Gas or Cocaine.

...only office in Boston where this safe ...s method can be used. It is the only ...painless extracting indorsed ...d by the medical faculty.

...ustine Thompson, M. D.,

...tor of Moxie Nerve Food, says: ...RECOMMEND YOUR METHOD OF ...S EXTRACTION FROM PERSONAL ...NCE. THE TEETH YOU MADE ...RTH $1000 TO ME."



...ULL SET, $8.00

...TED 5 YEARS,

...ge number we make enables us to supply ...of teeth the same quality as those for ...er dentists charge from $15 to $25 ...keep them in repair for five years.

...thout Plates. Gold Crowns—Bridge ...rk. Gold Fillings Guaranteed Without Pain.

... Methyl Dental Co.
... TREMONT ST.

...A. M. till 8 P. M. Sundays 10 to 2.

...XTRA!
...O'CLOCK.

COURT RECORD.

...ior Court—First Jury Session. Fessenden, J.

Nelson v. Metropolitan Cons. Co.
Mooney v. Roach.
Channon v. Boston F. B. & C. R. Mfg. Co.
Dowling v. Morrill.
Cram v. Hadley.
Earle v. B. & M. R.
Stand. C. Co. v. Steele.
Sullivan v. West End R.
O'Hare v. Fay.
Brooks v. Old Col. R.

...State House.

Warm Debate on Question of Biennial Elections.

Weak Fraternal Societies Don't Deserve Life.

Marketmen Interested in Undressed Poultry.

The Caucus Bill, Children in Schools and So on.

The committee on constitutional amendments gave a continued hearing in the green room at the State House this forenoon on the proposed amendment, providing for biennial elections.

There was a small attendance.

Col. E. H. Haskell, who has the case of those favoring the amendment in charge, introduced Bushod Morse of Sharon, who said that he could not understand why the people of the state should not be given a chance to say whether or not they want the change, which cannot be in the interests of anything but good government.

Mr. Morse could not understand why the labor element opposes the amendment; it would be for their benefit.

Massachusetts, which has generally led in all reform movements, ought not to lag behind in this. Mr. Morse thought that if the change is once inaugurated, it will be most acceptable.

Fred Willcomb of Ipswich favored the amendment; he considered frequent elections a useless waste of time and money.

W. R. Chester of Brookline, who said he represented the Associated Boards of Trade and the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, spoke in favor of the amendment as a business man belonging to business associations, the members of which believe that there are too many elections and too many sessions of state and national councils.

The continuous sessions of legislative bodies is fraught with danger to business interests.

Mr. Chester further believed that it would be well to have town elections biennial. Mr. Chester's remarks called forth a storm of questions from opponents of biennial elections, who in spite of the remonstrances of the chairman, fired inquiries at him from all parts of the room.

The opponents were finally given to understand that they would be given an opportunity to present their case later...

...continue to do business ... decided injustice.

"Daily they are robbing the orphan and the widow of securities which they think they possess, but which are in reality worth little or nothing."

The commissioner then submitted a bill which he had drafted to meet the exigency. The bill provides generally that whenever any fraternal beneficiary and assessment corporation shall, after an existence of one year or more, have a membership of less than 300, the insurance commissioner may present the facts to any justice of the supreme court and, unless the corporation can show some good reason for its existence, the commissioner shall wind up its affairs.

The bill further provides, and this is considered the most important of the provisions, that hereafter no such corporation can begin business with less than 500 (or perhaps a 1000) bona fide applications for membership and without having at least $1000 in its emergency fund.

Maj. Merrill said in explanation of the bill: "An organization which has not got such a membership or cannot get it has no right to begin business in this commonwealth, because there is no necessity or demand for it. I would say right here that there is no place in the world where there are better fraternal organizations than in our own state here. There was, in my opinion, no just reason for incorporating 35 more last year. They were uncalled for and unnecessary. They throw an additional burden on the office of the commissioner, and the labor would be nothing if they amounted to anything. But where we see the widow and orphan daily defrauded, not intentionally, perhaps, but in reality, at least, then we ask you to call a halt."

Col. Young of Springfield asked the commissioner why he did not produce or present a law to wipe out all fraternal organizations and make them business corporations instead.

The commissioner answered that while that might be impracticable, yet many fraternal organizations would be better off today had they availed themselves of the business corporation act last year.

Mr. Maccabe of the committee suggested to Col. Young that it might be a very difficult thing to carry on a fraternal organization as a business corporation under the act referred to.

After further discussion of the merits of the bill the committee decided to adjourn the hearing till Tuesday next at 10:30.

In the mean time the commissioner has been asked to send printed copies of his bill to those organizations that will be affected by its provisions.

MARKETMEN IN FORCE.

Deeply Concerned in Matter of Sale of Undressed Poultry.

The marketmen were out in force at the State House this morning before the committee on public health to oppose the bill presented in the House by Representative Ford of Boston to prohibit the sale of undressed poultry.

Mr. Ford told the committee that the sale of poultry in which the entrails were allowed to remain endangered the public health, and the customer was also charged a high price for what he couldn't eat and was compelled to throw away.

Mr. Jonathan Bigelow, assisted by C. B. Sanborn and J. F. Kimball conducted the case for the marketmen in opposition.

A host of witnesses were produced by the remonstrants and matters waxed warm for the time being.

The witnesses were called upon to prove by actual experience that undressed poultry is the best from every point of view. They denied that undressed poultry cost more to the consumer and said that the chickens, for instance, kept better and longer if the entrails were allowed to remain in.

After further discussion the hearing was closed.

THE CAUCUS BILL.

...when the commonwealth needs it most.

PARKS FOR DEDHAM.

Citizens Want a Place Where Their Children Are Not Trespassers.

The committee on towns at the State House this mornig gave a hearing on the petition of Dedham that it might incur debt outside its debt limit for park purposes.

The petitioner was represented by J. R. Bullard. The latter explained to the committee the petition, and read the vote of the town.

"The people of Dedham, he said, desired that the policy of the commonwealth in the matter of parks should be extended to Dedham. The town also wanted to incur debt for park purposes beyond the limit fixed by law to an amount not exceeding $100,000.

"The twon is so situated," he said, "that she needs parks, and the residents, with practical unanimity, acknowledge that need. We want some place where our children and friends can go and not be deemed trespassers."

Arthur Lord charged that the town of Dedham had not authorized, and did not want any such bill passed as that advocated by Mr. Bullard.

The committee decided to take the matter under consideration, and in the mean time to listen to witnesses in favor of the bill before them. Various witnesses were then called by Mr. Bullard, who testified to the necessity of parks for Dedham.

COURT HOUSE AT QUINCY.

County Able to Pay for It and Need Said to Be Imperative.

The committee on county estimtes gave a hearing at the State House this morning on the petition and accompanying bill, to provide for a court house at Quincy.

The bill provides that the county may borrow on its credit a sum not exceeding $70,000 for this purpose.

The petitioners were represented by Counsel J. W. Anarney.

Ther was some remonstrance from Henry H. Faxon and others against the expense of such new court house.

Mr. McAnarney contended that the county was able to pay for such a court house and the need was imperative.

TEE NORTH END PARK.

Explanation of the Scheme to Harbor and Land Commission.

The park commissioners of Boston appeared before the harbor and land commission this morning on a petition for authority to make certain changes by excavations and fillings in the extension of the proposed North End Park along the water front.

Mr. John F. Andrew, chairman of the park commissioners, was the first speaker. He reviewed the act passed by the Legislature of 1893, which appropriated $300,000 for the purchase of property and $50,000 in addition for construction.

Mr. Andrews said that there was a great demand in that part of the city for a park, more, perhaps, for a breathing place, for it was as thickly settled a portion of the city as could be found within the city limits. The park commission had selected the hill adjacent to Copp's Hill burying ground, as the houses in that section seemed to be of little value and comparatively untenanted.

The wharves on Commercial street were found to be of little value, and only used for storage purposes and of no value to the city. The commission purchased them of the owners at the assessed valuation.

Mr. Andrew then submitted plans which showed the general scheme which the commission has in view, and introduced Mr. Eliot of the firm of Olmstead & Eliot, landscape gardeners, who would explain...

...and James Purdy; at Bay l'Argent, William Banfield and Thomas Banfield.

"These men know when the fishermen are coming, and have their gear ready to go into the water. When the herring are caught, they are taken ashore and frozen on the snow and ice, then taken out to the vessels and sold for $1.25 a barrel. Some of the captains bring scaffolds with them, which they put on above the deck of the vessels and when herring are brought alongside not frozen, or 'green' as they call them there, they are spread out on the scaffolding to freeze. 'Green' herring bring only $1 a barrel. As the captains say, everything is the same now as it has been for a number of years, I feel safe in making this statement in regard to prices, as well as to the mode of procedure.

"I have actually seen the fish sold and the money handed over. In regard to the captains of vessels hiring men to catch the herring for them, the only way I ever knew them to do it was something after this fashion:

"A man would have a seine, for instance, and go out to see the captain of one of the vessels. The captain would tell him to catch all the herring he could for him. Well, the fishermen would go off and perhaps would not be successful the first or second day. In the mean time net fishermen would come alongside and offer herring for sale. The captain would buy them, and would perhaps have all the fish he wanted when the seiner came along. Then the fishermen would have to sell what he caught to the next vessel.

"I never knew of the captains of American vessels hiring Newfoundlanders, except perhaps to help stow the fish on board, and often this was done while the men were waiting for their nets to fill."

APPROVED BY HIS SUPERIORS.

A Letter from Washington Backs up Collector Pew in His Rulings.

When Collector Pew took charge of his office he asked the government to rule on this matter, and on reciting the facts as he comprehended them received the following important letter from Washington:

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1890.

Sir—The department is in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., concerning the free entry of fish brought by fishing vessels belonging to your port, which proceed during the winter months to Fortune bay and Placentia bay, in Newfoundland, for the purpose of securing fares of salted and frozen herring for the supply of our markets, either for food or bait, as the circumstances may determine.

You state that the owners of said vessels, instead of taking out fishing licenses with permits to touch and trade, sail them under registers for reasons wholly connected with the customs laws of Newfoundland and Canada, they take in the said vessels the necessary salt, nets and fishing gear for the purpose of making the catch, but that since the troubles in Fortune bay in 1877, when their nets were destroyed by the inhabitants and the vessels driven off, it has been found expedient to propitiate the natives by making them peculiarly interested in the procurement of the fares of the vessels, and consequently that of late years our fishermen have been employing native fishermen to run their nets across the ... indentations of the shores, so...

...him, and, as alleged, prevent his return to the United States.

The report that was made by Special Employe Byrne to Washington—an abstract of which was given out by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and published in The Boston Herald Nov. 29, 1894—alleges that the Gloucester authorities have been culpable in granting free admission to Newfoundland herring, and hence the revenue has suffered in the sum of $243,454 in duties, which should have been collected during the nine seasons previous. The report showed that during this period there were imported at eastern ports 2528 barrels of frozen herring, and 92,648 barrels of salted herring, on that portion of which used for food consumption, duties in the above named sum should have been collected.

Mr. Byrne's strictures on the customs officers at Gloucester were exceedingly pointed, and as the abstract given out by the treasury department shows, he contended that the fish were not entitled to free entry because they were not the product of American fisheries.

Collector Pew of Gloucester took exceptions to the report of Special Employe Byrne, and contended in a report made to the treasury that Mr. Byrne had enlarged on his facts. He asserted that the fish in question were the product of American fisheries.

Gloucester people also contended that the officer sent to Newfoundland by Mr. Byrne was a drunkard. These statements were given wide circulation, no doubt to the officer's discredit.

MESSRS. PEW AND BYRNE.

The Latter Believed That the Former Was Obstructing His Inquiry.

Mr. Byrne went to Gloucester March 4, 1894, arriving there at 12:10 P. M., and returned on the train leaving there at 1:25 P. M., taking with him memoranda furnished by Mr. Pew concerning nine vessels.

On March 8 Mr. Byrne asked Mr. Pew for the papers of the vessels that had arrived in the period of a year.

Mr. Pew, it is understood, gave him the papers he asked for, to the number of 62.

Mr. Byrne asked if the department had indorsed the form of oath used by Mr. Pew in his dealings with the Gloucester masters.

On July 26 Mr. Byrne asked the hearty co-operation of Mr. Pew.

Mr. Pew replied that it would be a pleasure for him to render all proper assistance.

Mr. Byrne was off the inquiry for 30 days.

On his return he asked Mr. Pew for an answer to his letter of July 26.

The two debated about the question of co-operation.

Mr. Pew charged Mr. Byrne with having asked improper and insulting questions of the Gloucester fishermen.

"If you have any evidence, come out with it," were Mr. Pew's words to Mr. Byrne at this stage.

Mr. Byrne is understood to have been charged, further, with having mere suspicions to which he gave utterance for the purpose of vexing the Gloucester fishermen.

Mr. Pew, it is believed, expressed himself as considering the method of Mr. Byrne a measure of doubtful expediency.

Mr. Byrne especially wanted the papers of the fishing schooners Montezuma and Henri M. Woods.

Mr. Pew replied that he could not just then comply with Mr. Byrne's request.

This was the cause of the permanent falling out of Messrs. Pew and Byrne.

The latter, it is believed, considered that Mr. Pew was holding back the papers of the Montezuma, Henri M. Woods and Sarah B. Putnam when he could have sent them to Mr. Byrne's office in this city.

Mr. Pew and Mr. Byrne ceased communication on Oct. 11. It is understood that the former then stated to the latter that he (Pew) was unable to ... letters Mr. Byrne...

HAWORTH

Who Is Everywhere Recognized as
EDWIN BOOTH'S SUCCESSOR,
—IN—

HAMLET.

Performances for Remainder of the Week:
Thursday evening, RICHELIEU.
Saturday evening, HAMLET.
Wednesday and Friday evening, and Wed. and Sat. matinees, ROMEO AND JULIET.
On account of the tremendously large demand for seats during the past week patrons are requested to secure their seats well in advance.

Next week—David Henderson's "Aladdin, Jr." Seats ready Thursday morning.

EXTRA!

5 O'CLOCK.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

Judgment of Circuit Court Affirmed by United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the defendant in the case of Charles Keats, plaintiff in error vs. the National Heeling Machine Company, defendant in error.

Keats sued to recover damages for the loss of an arm. He was a carpenter in the employ of one Hathaway. He was sent on a job in the defendant's factory. While placing in position stringers and hangers for a shafting his clothes was caught by the projecting set screw of a revolver shaft, and his arm wrenched. It was claimed by him that the defendant was negligent in directing him to work in a dangerous place. The circuit court upon his evidence held he could not recover.

The court of appeals holds that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant in the construction and arrangement of the premises and machinery. It also states that the employment of a set screw upon a revolving shaft which caused the injury was the common and ordinary way in which such shafts were constructed. It further says the plaintiff was a mechanic of mature years and had worked on these premises for some time before the accident occurred. It was also shown that he might have performed the work without danger by another method of reaching it, requiring perhaps a little more time.

Upon this state of facts the court holds that the defendant had no reasonable cause to believe that the plaintiff would do the work in such a way as to expose himself to danger, and that the defendant was not guilty of negligence, in not warning him. The court says the present case is not of that class where employes are set to work in positions of unusual and concealed danger, and that rule is inapplicable to the particular case.

It finally decided that there was no evidence to support a verdict for the

Approve of It.

Considered Too Good for the Congress to Adopt.

Only Remedy at Hand for Present Difficulty.

Some Who Think It Comes Too Late for Effect.

The message of President Cleveland on Monday, in which he appealed to Congress to authorize the issue of $500,000,000 3-per cent. 50-year gold bonds and the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and treasury notes, receives generally hearty indorsement by the banking men of this city.

In fact, the recommendations of the message are in several respects in exact accordance with the views of the Boston bank presidents as expressed in the resolutions adopted by them and published in The Boston Herald of Jan. 15.

A canvass of the banking section of this city shows that the President has the moral support of its representatives to a large degree. The particular way the different bank officials express themselves upon the subject appears below:

Mr. Franklin Haven, president of the Merchants' National Bank, said that it is a good message, and puts the whole responsibility on Congress. "I cannot but believe that they will act promptly, intelligently and patriotically, as the message asks them to do."

Mr. John Carr, president of the First National Bank, said that he agreed with the recommendation of the message with regard to issuing the bonds. I was struck with the fact that it is in line with the views of the Boston bank presidents in the resolutions they adopted at their last meeting, one of which was "That the greenbacks and treasury notes should be funded into a long-time gold bond, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

"These demand obligations of the government are being constantly presented for redemption, and the result is a constant drain upon the gold of the treasury. This must be met by the retirement of notes that the treasury must redeem in gold whenever presented for redemption."

Mr. S. N. Aldrich, president of the State National Bank, declared it to be a capital message and to the point. If the government will only issue the bonds and make them payable

value established by the statutes of the United States is a dollar made of gold. Under the mandate of the law the President is required to keep every obligation of the government at a purity with that unit. Under the resumption act he has the power to do so and he has the will."

President R. C. Downer of the Broadway National Bank:

"I consider the President's message a strong and able paper. He has placed the responsibility where it belongs. Without exception he is sound on every point.

"I am very glad to see that he has no hesitation in saying that the bonds should be coin bonds, and the other recommendations are those of good, sound, common sense.

"I am fearful that it will be impossible to pass such a bill at this Congress, but that it should be accepted and passed without party distinction is my candid opinion."

President T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of the Old Colony Trust Company: "It's an excelent message. If Congress would act on it, all trouble would be at an end."

AS VIEWED IN NEW YORK.

Comments of the Sun and Herald on the President's Plan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1895. The Sun comments editorially upon the President's message to Congress upon the financial situation, as follows:

"The naked statement of the proposition to retire the outstanding legal tender notes, by the sale of an equal amount of 50-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, is sufficient to insure its rejection by Congress without debate, and by the entire body of our citizens, except, perhaps, national bank stockholders and national bank officers."

The Herald says: "In a ringing message sent to Congress yesterday, President Cleveland abandons all impossible schemes for a new monetary system and urges the adoption of a plan for a popular loan as the only practicable means of restoring business soundness among the people.

"What the country demands of its representatives and senators in this emergency is not discussion—the people know all about this subject now—but action, immediate action, regardless of party prejudices, the action which will avert the catastrophe, and that is the immediate passage of the popular loan bill."

CHICAGO OPINIONS.

Republican Organ Calls on Congressmen to Support the Plan.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29, 1895. Morning papers comment on the President's message as follows:

Herald (Dem.)—"The President's plan goes to the root of the whole matter without opening the question of state bank circulation or circulation based on anything beside United States bonds. If it should be adopted there would be no more scares about the depletion of the gold reserve. The export demand for gold would soon cease or at least become so moderate that it would not alarm anybody. Indeed, the current would soon turn toward us because of confidence in our securities abroad, and the foreign demand for them would be in a great measure restored."

The Inter-Ocean, Rep., says: "Presi-

Concerted Raid to Be Made on the Tribe.

Station House Lodgers' Must Go Into Court.

Rounders Will Be Dealt with Vigorously.

Unfortunates to Be Placed on Industrial Farm.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1895. The tramp is at last to be banished from New York. There is to be a concerted raid on this tribe. It is the third in two years, but this is to be in dead earnest.

Secretary Kellogg of the Charity organization society has opened battle with a letter to Mayor Strong. He asks the co-operation of the city government. In the letter he writes that the city is overrun by tramps from other communities, which refuse to take care of them, and that it is time New York dealt with this matter in such a way as to intelligently and finally dispose of it.

What Mr. Kellogg asks of Mayor Strong is simply that he shall direct the police commissioners, and through them the superintendent, to have all persons, men and women, who seek lodgings at the police stations sent to court in the morning and committed to the care of the department of charities and correction, where they will be taken care of.

There are not to exceed 400 to 500 permanent station house tramps in this city whom the first cold night would send to the police stations, and, under this plan, to court in a body, and it is expected that a vigorous effort will put an end to the whole abominable nuisance of herding tramps in station houses in one week.

It has been denounced as an outrage on decency by successive grand juries, by the board of health, by the police surgeons, by the Academy of Medicine and by the united charitable societies for years, without practical result.

Mr. Blake will receive the persons so committed, and send those who have not been in the city more than 60 days, and are therefore not entitled to relief from the city, to the state almshouse at Flatbush, where they will be cared for until the secretary of the state board of charities can make arrangements to send them to the county where they belong.

Homeless persons from abroad or from other states will be sent at the city

MADE FROM
THE BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED AND HIGHEST COST GOLD LEAF GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS

Who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others.

ALLEN & GINTER, Richmond, Va.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor.

ance to the registrars in connection with the work of redistricting the city; procuring stationery for city officials for temporary purposes, and to procure a portrait of ex-Mayor Murray for the council chamber. Edward Simonds was chosen messenger in concurrence.

An order was passed to amend the ordinances making the salary of the superintendent of streets $1000 per annum, and it was passed to a second reading.

FELL AND FRACTURED HIS ARM.

This morning shortly after 11 o'clock Fr. O'Brien, with another reverend gentleman of St. Joseph's Church, Somerville, was walking along Summer street, when he slipped upon a bit of ice and fell heavily to the ground.

His companion assisted him to his feet, and the two walked to the Somerville hospital, which was in the immediate vicinity. There it was found that Fr. O'Brien had suffered a fracture of the left arm. He is the son of Hon. Hugh O'Brien, ex-mayor of Boston.

DIED.

ABBOTT—In Roxbury, Jan. 28, Eva L., wife of Howard H. Abbott, daughter of A. M. and Nellie A. Wyatt, 24 yrs. 7 mos. Funeral services from residence, 31 Huckins av., Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

AHERN—In Somerville, James Ahern. Funeral at his late residence, 26 Robinson st., Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends invited.

BYRNE—At Charlestown, Jan. 27, Mrs. Rose Byrne, widow of Patrick Bryne. Funeral from residence, 33 Union st., Charlestown, on Wednesday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock. Friends respectfully invited. Illinois papers please copy. Please omit flowers.

BARTLETT—At 6 Clinton st., Cambridgeport, Jan. 26, Jane E. Bartlett.

COX—At Roxbury, Jan. 27, Joseph Cox. Funeral from residence, 15 Culvert st., Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 8:15 o'clock. Services at 9 o'clock at St. Francis de Sales' Church. Relatives and friends kindly invited to be present. (Attleboro and Providence papers please copy.)

DAMON—Elizabeth P. Damon, widow of Leonard Damon, at West Newton, on the 26th inst., 77 yrs. 1 mo. Prayer at the residence of J. L. Damon, Putnam st., West Newton, Monday, at 12 o'clock. Funeral from her late residence at Stoughton, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

DOYLE—In Medford, Jan. 28, Annie M. Doyle, 33 yrs. 4 mos. Funeral Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, at 9 o'clock, from her late home, Mystic av.

GWYN—At Bradford, Vt., Jan. 27, Hazel, daughter of Herbert W. and Jessie S. Gwyn, 10 mos. (Liverpool (Eng.) papers please copy.)

MILLIS—At Millis, Mass., Jan. 26, Harriet P., widow of Lansing Millis, 69 yrs. 9 mos. Funeral will take place at the residence of Mrs. Helen L. Van Kleeck on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited

Or at 166 Devonshire

PLEASANT HOME, cheap 2 story house, 6 rooms and feet land; only $1600, $500 L. M. STEVENS, Herald bu

MUST BE SOLD; owne acres, near Concord, 1 mi smooth, level land, at corn good neighborhood; ¾ acre acre raspberries, thrifty appl wood lot, 2-story house, 9 ro places, bay window; barn 3 cellar; hennery for 100 fowl and painted; for poultry, sm parsnips this farm is worth d price $2000, easy terms. L. Herald building.

BEAUTIFUL suburban estate must be sold; offered for a fra acres, 16 miles out, 3 minute trains daily, 2-story mansion, and cherry, hardwood floors, heat, gas, 2 bathrooms, bil stable and other outbuildings. pair, shaded by great trees (s only $16,000, easy terms; a have a charming home, and house lots to pay more than L. M. STEVENS, Herald buil

FARM, 23 acres, to be so miles from Boston, south side ½ mile to postoffice, stores & pond; boating, fishing and hu rooms, excellent repair; good bar, sheds, tool house and wor kinds; no pleasanter location price $1650, $550 cash. CLA TINE, 113 Devonshire st.

NEAR HIGHLAND AV., Sem family house, 11 rooms, 2 bat hot water, set tubs, vestibule &c.; near electrics and steam c cash; others from $3000 up. with CLARK & HAZELTINE, 11

WEST SOMERVILLE—New b bath, laundry, furnace, finish throughout, corner lot, pleasa minutes to steam cars, electr duced to $3100, $500 cash. H. A CLARK & HAZELTINE, 113 D

W. SOMERVILLE—New 14-r house, vestibule hall, laundry, a veniences, choice location, price to suit; also one of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, $4300; $4000, $200 cash. H. A. TRUE, & HAZELTINE, 113 Devonshire

GREAT BARGAIN in village fully located, 25 miles to Boston house, 6 rooms, well finished, 2 lent land, no rocks, cuts 13 tons by river, some fruit, stable 20x28 borhood; only $1800, $800 cash; H. E. WELLS, Foxboro, or CHA AGENCY, Herald building.

DORCHESTER—Very attractive 10 rooms, all modern convenie parlors, rich mantels, 5500 ft. la borhood; price $5800, $800 cash. FARM AGENCY, Herald building.

FACTORY—In city of Salem, b 5 stories, modern boiler and engin insurance; plenty land; will lea part; suitable for any kind of ma Further particulars of H. F. W Water st., Boston.

FARM of 176 acres, only 20 plenty of fruit, lots of timber an price only $2800. S. E. PARSON Milk st.

FARM AND SAWMILL for sale of 8000; owner sick; price $2700 land; good buildings; fine mill and LOVERING, 69 Pearl st., Somerv

HOUSES for sale, two in Uni rooms; price low; terms easy; ho streets near the South end. JO MARA, 266 Washington st.

HUMBOLDT AV., Roxbury; bric house, price low for immediate sale for about $800 per year. FREDERI TON, 35 Congress st.

MALDEN, Belmont Hill—A mo 7 rooms and bath, corner estate, w must sell this week; want your C. F. PIERCE & CO., 209 Washing

NOTHING DOWN—Revere Highla brick houses, bath, furnace, fine loca of ocean, high and dry, 2000 feet of finished; monthly payments the sam greatest bargains in houses ever offere MAN, HANNAH & CO., Ames bld'g.

NEWTON—Guardian's sale; desira fine location, 13 rooms, all con about 10,000 feet land; will sell for its value to close estate. A. M. L Devonshire st.

NEW DOUBLE TENEMENT HO sale, situated in Haverhill; will exc a lodging house or other city pro Water st., room 514.

...UATION, stock, fixtures ... cellent provision and gro- ... $300 per week; first-class ... de; get good prices; 5 ... ill health compels a sale; ... F. CARRUTHERS.

...D FIXTURES, cash and ... eat and vegetable market, ... ow; Washington st.; $300 ... present owner. W. F. ... School st.

... fixtures of cash corner ... n store; fine stand; rent ...; an excellent bargain for ... ARRUTHERS, 12 School st.

... fixtures of nice home ... fine business; one of the ... y books to get a safe and ... V. F. CARRUTHERS.

... terest in first-class manu- ... cantile business; will pay ... er year; elegant business; ... W. F. CARRUTHERS.

...N ROUTE, sells to stores; ... customers; good for $25 net ... ce horse and team; 4 years ... F. CARRUTHERS.

... AND FURNITURE of fine- ... g house; 14 rooms, low rent, ... easy; a bargain; excellent ... d. W. F. CARRUTHERS.

...P in Boston; well fitted res- ... seats 18; low rent; location, ... ell worth the price. W. F. ... 2 School st.

... xtures, including team, of ... grocery and provision store; ... week; good lease; stock at ... CARRUTHERS, 12 School st.

... SITION in a manufacturing ... man who is somewhat fa- ... cial and counting room man- ... n opening worthy the atten- ... best men; no other kind ... d; closest investigation chal- ... OLOMON, 113 Devonshire st.

... a substantial business, which ... inary channels; stay as long ... efore parting with a dollar. ... N, 113 Devonshire st.

... and printing house like to ar- ... perienced man to become con- ... r and manager; old concern. ... N, 113 Devonshire st.

... small wares and trimmings ... situated in a large, enterpris- ... ride from Boston; small, clean ... OLOMON, 113 Devonshire st.

...D PROVISION STORE, $350; ... bad for a little money, it is ... n inferior place; large possi- ... SOLOMON, 113 Devonshire st.

...E STORE—Busy corner, centre ... n, owned by jobbing house in ... rangement with worthy party. ... N, 113 Devonshire st.

...y Goods Business.

... portunity to establish a retail ... ness in eastern Massachusetts. ... w the largest percentage of in- ... ation of any in the state. Pay ... rious factories over $1,500,000 ... ress "E. 315," Herald Office.

... COLEMAN,

...r, 17 Tremont St.

... ging house, newly furnished, Tre- ... ooms, rent $67, price only $800. ... dging house, Appleton st., swell ... dging house, lodging house, Myr- ..., $275 down; ... e rooms, price $750, $200 down. ... IAN, 17 Tremont st.

... OUSE, on Chestnut st., and a ... sale at a price that is less than ... dollar; all full of lodgers and ... another one on Washington st. ... rooms, all rented and brings in ... th; pay landlord $60; this pays ... t it? variety of others. C. E. ... 26 Globe building.

...Y STORE for sale in a city of ... ants, near Boston, doing a good ... t-class fixtures for that line of ... hich belong to store; will sell ... Address "S. 328," Herald Office.

...Y STORE for sale, 18 miles from ... lished 30 years; first-class trade; ... for selling. "G. 328," Herald ...

... $500, looking for business, hours ... will net him $3000 yearly, call ... te; requires no experience. DIXON ... 46 School st.

... NT POSITION in New York office ... nufacturing firm; $1250 capital re- ...

TO LET

STORE AND BASEMENT,

Cor. Bedford and Chauncy Sts.

Occupied for the past 17 years by

FARLEY, HARVEY & CO.

Will be altered to suit tenants.

Apply WM. H. ALLEN, 67 Chauncy St.

STORES AND LOFTS to let on Washington, Milk, Federal, Sudbury, Commercial, Haymarket sq., Fulton and other streets. A. WENTWORTH, 113 Devonshire st., room 16.

STORES to let for plumber, baker, carpenter, provision dealer, pawnbroker, &c. Please call 598 Shawmut av. J. B. SHARLAND.

415 WASHINGTON ST.—To let, some very desirable offices at reasonable prices. Apply on premises, or of SWAN & ATWOOD, 27 School st.

APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED.

BROOKLINE—Apartments to let within 2 minutes' walk of steam and electric cars, furnished with steam heat, hot and cold water and janitor's service, 7 rooms and bath, $32 to $36; 6 rooms and bath, $30 to $32; 5 rooms and bath, $26 to $28; 4 rooms and bath, $24 to $25; also unfurnished single rooms. Apply to ROBERT S. DANA, opposite Brookline R. R. station.

BLUE HILL AV.—Near Dudley st., to let, attractive flat of 4 rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water; $16 per mo. F. W. TODD & CO., 186 Washington st.

CHOICE SUITE—3117 Washington st., 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, janitor service, balcony, shades, screens, awnings; very pleasant and comfortable summer and winter; inducement made for a good tenant. Inquire Janitor, suite 10, or W. S. LITTLEFIELD, 105 School st., Egleston Square.

CAMBRIDGEPORT—To let, 2 suites of 6 nice light and sunny rooms and bath, set tubs, freight elevator, 2 lines of electric cars within 1 minute's walk from the house; rent very reasonable to a small family. Apply to C. S. MONTGOMERY, 27 Motte st., Boston.

EGLESTON SQUARE—To let, moderate price suites, 4 rooms and bath, new brick building, 1 minute from electrics. ALVORD BROS. & CO., 113 Devonshire st.

FURNISHED FLATS to let or for sale, on Huntington av., 6 rooms and bath; 7 rooms and bath, Washington st.; 6 rooms and bath, St. Botolph st. F. A. GORHAM, 113 Devonshire st.

FURNISHED FLAT wanted at South end, 4 rooms; state rent and location. "W. 329," Herald Office.

HOTEL LINCOLN, 31 East Newton st., to let, suites or single rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of janitor, or of JOEL SNOW, 50 State st., room 31.

HOTEL ALBANY, 1 Bulfinch st.—To let, suites or single rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of janitor or of JOHN SNOW, 50 State st., room 31.

SOMERVILLE—To let, first-class suite of 7 rooms and bath, best of neighborhoods, on corner, near steam road and electrics, open fireplace, furnace, range and curtains, convenient to everything. W. SMITH, 144 Highland av., or 360 Washington st., Boston.

SUITES to let of 4 and 5 rooms on Ramsay st., Upham's Corner, Dorchester; close to electric and steam cars, at $13. Inquire of SAM B. PIERCE, 143 Federal st., or at 4½ Ramsay st.

SUITES of 3 rooms to let, with hot water, range, bath, &c., in Hotel Pierson, 46 Harvard st.; references required. Apply to CHARLES RIPLEY, 36 Temple pl., over bank.

THE GLADSTONE, 317 Prospect st., Cambridgeport, fine flat, 5 rooms and bath, street floor, set tubs, ranges, electric bells, private clothes yards and cellars, back and front halls lighted and cleaned, $21 month. Inquire of JOHN CAHILL, on the premises.

TWO OR THREE-ROOM suite or flat, nicely furnished, wanted; no housekeeping; permanent if satisfactory. Address "S. 327," Herald Office.

BOARD, LODGING, &c.

6 BOWDOIN ST.—The Windsor, rooms at $1 and $2 per day; single lodging 75 cents; rooms for gentlemen by the week from $2 to $4; hot and cold water; steam heat.

7 WORCESTER SQ.—To let, a well furnished room, up 1 flight, bathroom adjoining, rent $3.50; plenty of heat; also a side room, rent $1.50 per week.

62 BOWDOIN ST.—First house off Beacon st., very desirable and comfortable winter ... convenient for those

... nation in grocery and provision; strictly temperate; best of references; can do buying and book-keeping. "A. 328," Herald Office.

BOOKS wanted to post, invoices and accounts to make out at my office; would do collecting for moderate wages; all business strictly confidential; references. "F. 329," Herald Office.

COACHMAN—Single man, aged 30, desires a situation; can milk and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; thoroughly understands gardening; 4 years' reference from last employer. Address "M. K.," 26 Woodward sq., Brookline, Mass.

FREE EMPLOYMENT CO., 699 Washington st., furnish reliable male or female help, all nationalities, free of charge to employers; housekeepers, married couples; housework girls and laborers a specialty; open till 8 P. M. LANE & CO.

FIRST-CLASS practical cutter and tailor with 25 years' experience would like a position. "O. 327," Herald Office.

PAPER BOX SUPERINTENDENT desires position; experienced also in wooden case department; years in last place; A1 references; thoroughly qualified. Address at once, "B. 330," Herald Office.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS—Position wanted by a young man of 20 in a real estate office; experience; low wages. "H. 328," Herald Office.

YOUNG MAN of good address wants work, clerking or office work; can give reference; some experience in groceries. "E. 328," Herald Office.

YOUNG MAN wants stable or any light general work; first-class references. Address "P. D.," 14 Beacon st., Newton, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wants position as a stenographer in some first-class office; best of references. "P. 327," Herald Office.

YOUNG MAN, 22, would like position as elevator man; best of references. Address "R. 327," Herald Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED---FEMALE.

CAPABLE WOMAN, with a young infant, would like a place for general housework in a small family in the country; references given and required. Call in person at 29 Fayette st., Boston, on Thursdays only, 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

FRENCH'S 2 large, reliable offices, 298 Washington st. for females, 10 State st., males; first-class help, all nationalities; housework girls, cooks, waitresses, married couples.

GERMAN GIRLS, neat, orderly, obliging and well experienced in housework, is good economical cook; other plain housework, fine laundry, care of children, &c.; go separate; city or anywhere country. 32 Boylston st.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant widow of middle age and good family would like a position as housekeeper, either managing or working; is competent to take the entire charge; can furnish the highest testimonials. Please call on or address Mrs. BRYANT, 56 Roxbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

LADY organist of ability and experience wishes a position in Boston or suburbs. Apply to "G. E. H.," NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO., 200 Tremont st.

LADY BOOK-KEEPER, several years' experience in d. e. books and office work; best of references. "C. 329," Herald Office.

NEAT, OBLIGING Catholic girl wants a position, housework, in a small family, or second work or chamber work. Dorchester preferred. Call Tuesday. P. MORRIS, Brook st., off Dorchester av.

POSITION as book-keeper wanted by a lady who has been head book-keeper in a manufacturing place for 8 years. Address in care P. O. PAINE, letter carrier, Boston Postoffice.

SITUATION wanted, reliable, neat and thoroughly experienced housework girl; understands nice cooking and laundry work. Miss M. T. FINN, select office, 69 Washington st., cor. Hanover.

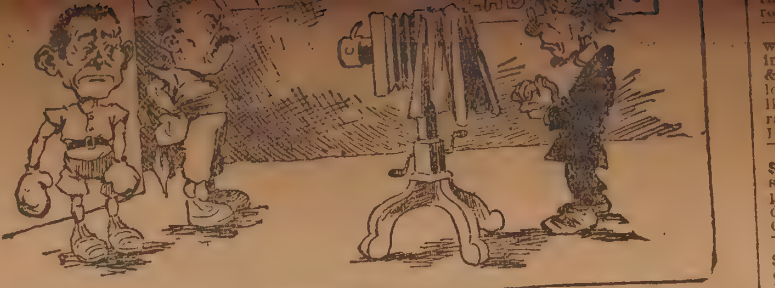
STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young lady desires position, experienced; Remington machine; excellent references. Address Box 104, Atlantic, Mass.

SWEDISH GIRL wants a place in a small family as second girl or general housework (no postals). Call at 524 Sumner st., E. Boston.

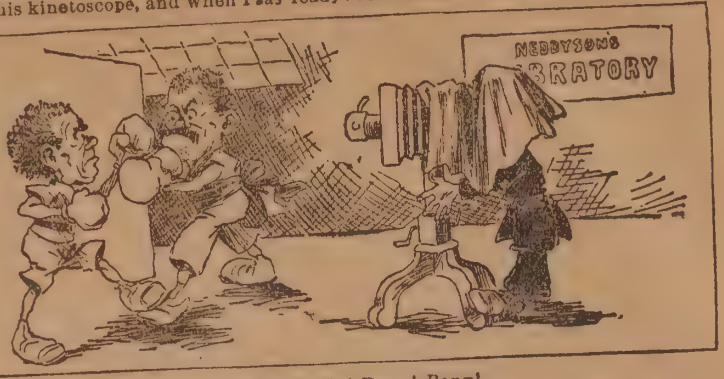
AGENTS, PARTNERS, &c.

AGENTS wanted; Beautiful Paris, the splendors, mysteries and people of the great city; photographic representations of its monuments, palaces, statuary, museums, parks, drives, theatres, cafes, galleries, streets and every-day life of its gay population; the greatest book of the year; highest commission paid. E. GATELY & CO., 786 Washington st.

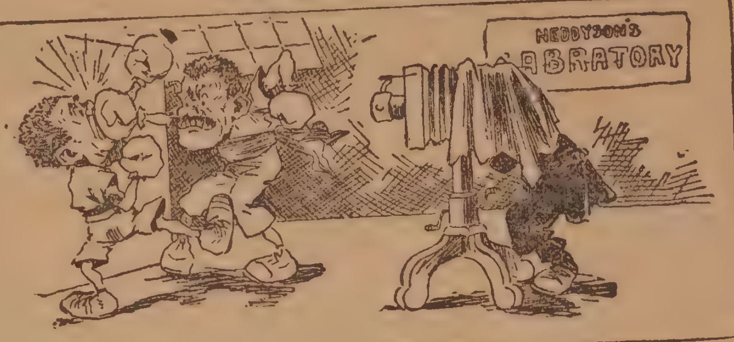
AGENTS wanted (both men and women) who ...



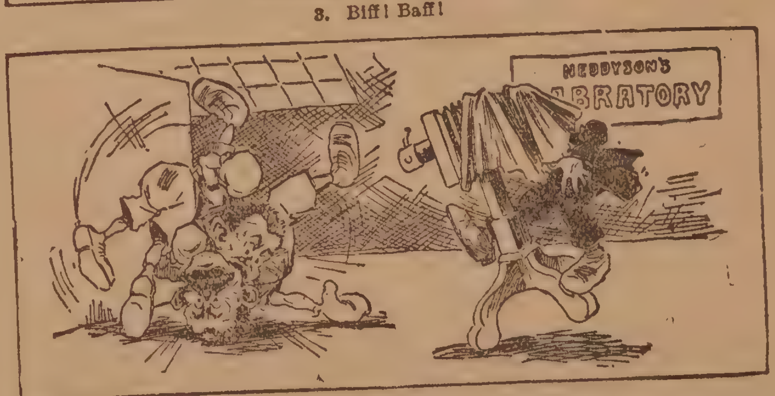
1\. Prof. Neddyson—Now remember, gentlemen, we want a genuine fight before this kinetoscope, and when I say ready! let it go lively and no monkey business.



2\. Ready, Go! Bang! Bang!



3\. Biff! Baff!



4\. Bang! Bang!

... room 11, 131 Devonshire st.

4, 4½ AND 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGES wanted on city and suburban property, dwelling houses, apartment houses, vacant land, &c.; quickest service in the city; immediate loans desired in Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge and Somerville; obtain our rates before placing your mortgage elsewhere. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 37 Court st.

SMALL, SHORT TIME LOANS a specialty; $100 and upward placed in one day at reasonable rates on city, suburban and country property; first and second mortgages; bring deed and tax bill. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 37 Court st.

2D AND 3D MORTGAGES wanted; $1000 to $5000 placed within 2 days at reasonable rates on property in city limits; bring tax bill. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 37 Court st.

CONSTRUCTION LOANS placed at reasonable rates in all parts of the city and suburbs; bring your plans and specifications. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 37 Court st.

MONEY LOANED at an hour's notice on household furniture, pianos or any kind of personal property, which may remain in the possession of the owner; if you are behind on your lease payments we will advance money to pay it off and loan more money; we allow the borrower to repay all loans in small sums of $1 or more, reducing principal and interest at each payment; bring your bills and lease with you; we also loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal sacks, silverware, stocks, bonds or any good collateral; rates of interest, $25, 25 cents; $50, 50 cents; $100, $1; special rates for larger sums; we make no charge for examination; our terms are positively the easiest in Boston; lowest rates, monthly payments, and no publicity; we loan for the interest, not for the goods. CITY LOAN CO., 46 School st., R. 2.

FURNITURE LOANS made at short notice on household furniture, pianos and any personal property, which may remain in the possession of the owner; if behind in your lease payments call with your bills and receipts and we will pay them off and advance you more money, allowing the borrower to repay all loans in sums of $1 or more, reducing both interest and principal at each payment; we make no charge for examining property; we also loan on watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, mileage books, merchandise and any security of value, at low rates of interest; all business strictly confidential. PUBLIC LOAN CO., 302 Washington st.

NOTES discounted, money advanced promptly on personal property without publicity, 1st and 2d real estate mortgages and building loans in city and suburbs. "K. 320," Herald Office.

CAPITAL wanted, gentleman or lady to invest $500 or $1000 to develop an established express business; services not required; ample guarantee. For particulars address "G. 329," Herald Office.

$300,000 TO LOAN on mortgages of real estate in Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester; sums of $1500 to $150,000 at 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent.; no delay in examining property. H. F. WINSLOW, 7 Water st.

THE WORKINGMEN'S LOAN Association lends money at 1 per cent. per month, our invariable rate; no borrower should pay more. Apply in person to ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 2d, Treasurer, 1 Beacon st., room 63.

$500,000 TO LOAN on first mortgages in Boston and suburbs, only in sums of $500 to $50,000, at 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent.; we also place second mortgages promptly. J. FRENCH & SONS, 226 Washington st.

MONEY on mortgages, building loans, shares of heirs and part owners of real estate; also good personal and collateral; low rates; new system. HUBBARD & CO., 47 Court st., room 5.

MONEY at 1 and 2 per cent.; avoid brokers; household furniture, pianos, goods in bond, jewelry, watches; leases and mortgages paid off. EASTERN LOAN CO., 80 Kneeland st.

MONEY TO LOAN on first mortgage at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.; on second mortgage at 8; on construction loans at 6. A. D. COLLINS, 27 School st.

$888,000 TO LOAN on first mortgages real estate, city or suburbs; low rates; quick service; bring tax bill. NOWELL & BATCHELDER, 307 Exchange building, Boston.

IS THE LEASE or mortgage on your furniture overdue? we will pay it off; loans on watches, diamonds or anything made of gold or silver. SCHOOL STREET LOAN CO., 28 School st., room 1.

MECHANICS' LOAN CO.—106 Court st., room 3; money to loan on furniture, watches, jewelry, diamonds, pianos, &c., low rates and easy terms; all business confidential.

MORTGAGES wanted on city and suburban real estate; any amount, $100 to $100,000; arranged without delay, at 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. FRANK J. HAZEN, 113 Devonshire st.

MONEY TO LOAN by private party; small amounts at low rates on personal property; every payment on principal reduces interest; Apply at 178 Tremont st., room 11; elevator.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at 4, 5 and 6 per cent; the rate depends on the security ... JENNINGS, 26 Globe building.

Rare bric-a-... ings, &c., ... auction th... 10 o'clock ... Columbus ... sale; every ... comprising ... piano, pa... chairs, ru... and clocks; ... parlor cloc... tals, fine ... the elegan... cluding sil... china, silv... and oak b... and mattre... engraving ... lace curta... parlor lau... the house ... o'clock m...

By ... Auctionee...

Auctionee... betwe...

Special ... gant furn... at 10 o'c... the furni... Sept. 7, ... tire furn... ing of b... hair mat... chiffonier... suite in ... inlaid ta... rors, bro... cases an... gravings, ... decorated ... linen, b... pets, ru... bed, &c.

By ... Auctione...

THUR... P. M., ... at 136 ... contents ... D. B. ... worth o... furnish...

At ou... A. M., ... a-brac, ... &c.

At o... Feb. 2... househo... LANE, ...

236 Tr... rupt ... cash.

WED... lot dir... square... chairs, ... cases, ... very fi... frigera... crocke... covers ... and a...

By ...

TH... deuce ... Davis ... chairs ... desk, ... cham... niere ... and ... table ... leath...

Ab... lying ... feet ... at ... Auc... URI... Edw... be ... 000, ... $10... JA... PR... furn... cha...

CHILDREN'S RUBBERS

To Be Closed Out at Less Than Cost. On Sale Wednesday at 8 A. M.

2500 pairs **Men's Sandal Rubbers,** regular prices 65c. and 75c., closing price..... **49c.**

1500 pairs **Men's Light Arctics,** best quality made, regular price $2.00, closing price..... **1.39**

3500 pairs **Ladies' Croquet Rubbers,** regular prices 35c. and 40c., closing price ..... **25c.**

2500 pairs **Children's Storm Rubbers,** sizes 7 to 10½, regular price 40c., closing price ..... **28c.**

WHY RECTOR WEST MUST GO.

Cause of Trouble in Episcopal Church in Manville.

The Rector a Good Preacher and Worker, but His Parishioners Did Not Like His Fondness for Whist, Tennis and Tobacco—Resignation to Go Into Effect March 1.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 29, 1895. There is considerable trouble in the membership of the Emanuel Episcopal Church of Manville, concerning what is considered to be the forced resignation of Rev. George W. West, the rector of the church.

It is not the resignation which is surprising, but the manner in which it all came about.

Rev. Mr. West has been there about a year and a half, coming from New York city, where he had done good work, and having an excellent reputation as a preacher and worker for the welfare of his church. Mr. West, while a good preacher and all that, likes to play a rubber of whist, is fond of tennis and smokes everything, from a cigarette to a pipe.

There are many of the parishoners who decidedly objected to this course. This objection finally resulted in a meeting of the wardens and vestry, at which time action was taken, which, though kept secret, is said to be to the effect that the members would not be responsible for Mr. West's salary after March 1.

This result was made known to Mr. West, and he has tendered his resignation to the wardens and vestry, to take effect March 1.

TO SAVE METHODIST BLOCK.

Citizens' Committee in Waltham Adopt a Plan to Raise Mo

A Dozen Lines of Cars Interfered with.

Gangs of Law-Breakers Get to Work with a Will.

Many Arrests by Police in the Early Morning.

Brooklyn Heights Company to Answer in Court.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1895. Wire cutting and petty acts of violence were resumed with a will this morning. The withdrawal of the New York city troops, and particularly the absence of the famous troop A, gave the law-breakers the opportunity which they desired.

A snow storm during the night and early morning aided the wire cutters in their destructive work. A dozen lines of cars were interfered with. Wires were cut in 16 places during the night. The gangs, as usual, got to work after midnight, and at daybreak the disabled wires were discovered.

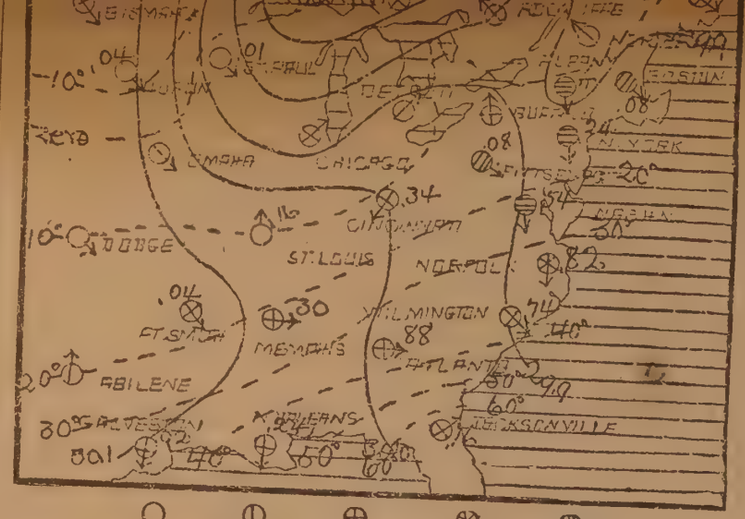
At 3:30 A. M. a gang of men was observed by Roundsman Lewis at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. Lewis summoned Patrolman Monahan to his assistance and made a descent on the crowd, who were at work on the trolley wire of the Fifth avenue line. They ran into the saloon of Thomas F. Price, in front of which they were cutting wires. The officers followed and arrested 12 men, including the saloon keeper.

The members of the 47th regiment, stationed at Halsey street and Broadway, captured two ex-motormen and a railroad laborer who were cutting wires at Halsey street and Howard avenue.

The Brooklyn Heights road got its main lines in working order early. Some of its men were assaulted by a mob and badly beaten while clearing the tracks.

An electric sweeper, followed by a salt car, was attacked at Nostrand and Flushing avenues at 3 A. M. There were six men on the salt car. A gang of 75 strikers set upon them, dragged them from the car, clubbed them with base ball bats in a terrible manner.

The men escaped from the mob, and ran to the company's barn. Patrick Mulligan, a switch tender, and Michael Catten received severe scalp wounds, contusions of the face and shoulders



EXPLANATION.

The arrow flies with the wind. The figures at stations, if any, indicate amount of rainfall or melted snow in inches and hundredths during the past 24 hours. Isobars, or continuous black lines, pass through points of equal atmospheric pressure; isotherms, or dotted lines, equal temperature.

Storm areas, rain, snow, hot and cold waves generally move from west to east in atmospheric waves. On the map the crests of these waves are marked "high," and the valleys, or depressions, "low." These move on an average of 600 miles per day. The latter are usually preceded or accompanied by rain or snow, high winds, rising temperature after the passage of the "low" and the approach of the "high" clearing weather, low temperature and sometimes a cold wave; the high winds shifting to westerly.

HERALD'S SUMMARY.

The gulf storm has moved off the coast, broken up and died out. From three to six inches of snow has fallen in the middle states and upper parts of the Ohio valley, and copious rains in the Eastern gulf states.

Slightly higher temperatures are reported in the lake region; elsewhere little change.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Boston and vicinity until Wednesday night: Snow today; probably fair Wednesday; slight changes in temperature; variable winds.

key, $4 in cash and nine sealed trip envelopes with different accounts of money in them, collected on the Fifteenth street line of the Atlantic avenue railroad, were found on him. He was locked up, and in court today told his experience to Police Justice Quigley. He said he was honest and intended returning the envelopes to the railway company.

He was discharged.

ARMENIAN INQUIRY.

Governor-General of Bitlis Said to Be Suspended Pending Result of Investigation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29, 1895. At the first sitting of the commission sent to Armenia, the foreign delegates proposed that Tahsin Pasha, the Governor-General of Bitlis be suspended to await the result of the investigation. This, it is said, has been done.

The minister of justice has returned the letter written by the Armenian patriarch, Izmirlian, regarding the imprisonment of the bishop of Moosh and other Armenian prelates and demanded that the patriarch suppress the most important statements contained in it. Izmirlian returned the letter unaltered. He said that he could not suppress the truth.

FRANCE'S DEAD SOLDIER.

National Funeral

COMING COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Indications Point to a Large Gathering at Washington.

Some of the Organizations Which Have Accepted Invitations to Send Delegates—Several Fraternal Delegates from European Councils Expected.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29, 1895. A communication has been received by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the National Council of Women of America, from Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the secretary of the organization, stating that every indication points to an unusually large attendance at the forthcoming session of the council, which will assemble in Washington next month. Encouraging letters have been received from nearly every woman's organization of prominence in America, intimating their intention to send delegates to the gathering.

Among those who have so far responded are the National Woman's

Shawmut National.

Both of Them Successful Within a Year.

Place Entered Through a Water Street Window.

Desks of Various Offices Have Been Rifled.

Self-Confessed Thief Is Now Doing Time.

Recent developments go to show that on two occasions in a little more than a year the rooms of the Shawmut National Bank, No. 60 Congress street, have been broken into, the desks of the various officers have been rifled and in each instance quite a snug sum of money stolen.

The matter has up to date been kept quiet by the police authorities as well as the banking people, who evidently disliked the idea of having the fact becoming generally known.

But now that the self-confessed burglar has been caught in another state and is doing time for another job, the facts in the matter are given out.

The last burglary at the bank, it seems, was committed on the night of Sept. 17, 1894, and it was not until several days afterward that Inspectors Gerraughty and Houghton of the bank squad were called in by the officers of the bank to make an investigation.

On the date in question the burglar entered the banking rooms by pushing up a window on the Water street side of the building.

He broke open the desks of the various officers and rifled them of money, amounting to $116.

He afterward entered the lawyer's office of Charles H. Fiske, in the same building, with the aid of false keys, and stole a small sum from the lawyer's desk and also the attorney's light overcoat.

When Inspectors Gerraughty and Houghton began to work on the case they, for the first time, learned that the bank had been entered about a year previous in a similar manner, but the case had never been reported by the banking officers. It did not take the inspectors many minutes to come to the conclusion that both burglaries had been committed by one and the same person, and it was

Sacrifice all grad

FURNIT CARPI HOUSEHOLD

ANTIQUE Chamber Sets

DAMASK Parlor Suits

Sideboards.. Book Cases. Chiffonnieres Ladies' Desks Iron Beds.. Dinner Sets

Extra Super Carpe Ex. Heavy All Wo Ingrains.. Wilton Velvets....

Heaters.... Dining Tables. Tea Sets.... Lamps, &c...

Enormous vari everything

Complete House Fur

Cash or Credit. Se Cat

827 WASHINGTON S COR. COMMON ST

EXTR

5 O'CLO

See First and Insid

—FOR—

Late Evening

TO BLOW UP WRECK

Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius to Te Along Long Island Sou

(Special Dispatch to the Boston

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1895. low, narrow and vicious-loo

of Pneumonia in up to 41.

Is Breathed Into s and Lungs.

ithout the No. 3 Had Trouble.

ts Responsible for a Sickness.

rs Begin to Report of the Grip.

slushy streets send forth a is breathed into the nostrils eople today all over the city. in the streets.

r of fatal cases of pneu- on rose last week to 41. The this frightful jump in the is due to the recent cold by such weather as we are

o have neglected to provide th Dr. Hilton's specific No. e of cold and the prevention a, are down with colds, in- e grip.

ets have anything to do with

inly breed colds and the be- neumonia. The doctors are report cases of the grip.

ar of vital statistics reports for the past week:

, 16.

on, 21.

, 41.

s from diphtheria and the pneumonia night every one evented.

s of Boston Saturday and lay were as badly off as those ry village. Every facility the ave has been put in motion. warned to take extra precau- must keep their feet dry and as possible the dampness that very thoroughfare. The only is in being prepared to break at the start. Armed with a of Dr. Hilton's No. 3 one can anxiety. With the never fail- lets at hand no emergency can h any one off his guard.

this precaution to carry the tative in one's pocket no one n of where he will be attacked

State Board of Trade Discusses Methods.

New England Merchants to Form Organization

To Further the Interests of This Section.

Distinguished Gathering at the Vendome.

Speakers from Several States Are Heard.

There was an important convention at Hotel Vendome today under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

The convention represented the commercial, industrial and other interests of New England, and the subject for its considertion was "Associations of Business Men and the Best Methods by which They Can Promote the Welfare of New England."

The ultimate object of this gathering will be, undoubtedly, the formation of a New England Board of Trade, which then will be expanded to a national body. The convention, therefore, was of considerable significance.

The convention was arranged at a meeting of the state board of trade held in December last, when the question of a more extensive organization was brought up. The following executive committee was appointed: President, Charles E. Adams, W. R. Chester, E. P. Dodge.

A number of prominent business men from all over New England were invited to attend. The Governors of all the New England states were also invited and are expected to be present at the dinner this afternoon, which winds up the day.

Among the invited guests were Hon. Henry Lord, president of the Maine Board of Trade; James E. Dewell, president of the Connecticut board; John L. Spring of the New Hampshire board; George F. Tinker of New London, Hon. Josiah Drummond of Portland, A. S. Bangs of Augusta, Charles C. Hayes of Manchester, N. H., J. Lewis Pierce of Providence, R. I., Herbert W. Eastman of Manchester, N. H., W. F. Knight of Providence, R. I., and Lyman B. Goff of Pawtucket, R. I.

President Charles E. Adams of the

It is necessary for the people to understand, also, that eternal vigilance alone will secure eternal respect for their rights.

The education of the young who will in their turn soon control the affairs of New England is another most important matter.

Until within 50 years our public schools have attempted to give only literary instruction, apparently unmindful of the fact that such instruction must be of secondary importance to a vast majority of the human race.

Manual training must be so incorporated into our primary and grammar schools as to become an essential part of the education they give. Proficiency in this training should be as much a prerequisite for graduation as reading and arithmetic now are.

To the girls no less than to the boys we should give a practical education. The kitchen should be a chemical laboratory, and domestic economy a fine art.

Mankind is destined to work out the highest combination of which it is capable, and everywhere the operation of the resistless law of evolution, with the stress of life it brings, must still go on. It is better for us to meet opposing forces here in the land of our birth, so rich in memories of the past, so fruitful in the life of today, and despite incipient fears, so filled with the promise of future achievement.

J. Lewis Pierce, president of the Providence board of trade, said:

During great financial crises in our country, the banks in the great commercial centre, the city of New York, have come together and by pooling their resources have succeeded in warding off disaster, the full consequence of which almost exceed our ability to estimate.

It augurs well for the business interests of New England that this initiatory step has been taken.

In the great change which has been brought about within the past three years, a new policy, reaching and extending to the uttermost circle and inclosing every interest, has been adopted. Formerly we maintained a policy based on the principle that all should receive the largest pay, beginning with labor and extending through transportation, banking commissions, municipal affairs—everything was carried on upon what may be termed the high price principle.

Now the people have decreed that all that shall be changed, and we are to try an experiment of carrying on our affairs in this country on the plan of the older nations of Europe—which may be termed the low price principle.

In the great business revolution which is now going on, I opine that New England will find it necessary that some great and radical changes should be made if she is to maintain her position among the states of the Union.

We are not blessed with the material resources which many of our sister states possess. With all our adverse influences, in order to succeed in the race of competition, we must avail ourselves of every advantage, cheapen every process and reduce every cost to the lowest possible limit.

A great and crying evil today is extravagance in municipal governments and in order that we may succeed, that must be remedied.

It would be ungracious in this place for me to say aught against the government of the city of Boston, and yet if the expenses of this city were to be compared with that of either Manchester, Liverpool or Birmnigham in England, or Berlin, I think the members of this convention would be astonished.

What is true of Boston is true of almost every city and town in New England.

In order to remedy this evil, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other associations of intelligent men must take hold of the subject in earnest and act persistently and constantly.

The next great burden under which the business of New England is suffering is the enormous cost of transportation.

I venture the opinion that the transportation rates of the great through roads between the East and the West on the average are not one-quarter as much per ton per mile after taking out in each case terminal charges, as they

The President's Plan Stirs Things Up.

Indorsed by National Board of Trade,

Also by Heavy Men of Chicago.

Denounced by Vest and Other Silver Men.

Breezy Debate Opened in National Senate.

Carlisle May Not Wait for Action of Congress.

Walker Amends Springer Bill in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1895. Resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's message of Monday were adopted today by the national board of trade in session at the Shoreham Hotel.

CHICAGO MEN URGE ACTION.

Bankers and Merchants Send a Message to Their Congressmen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30, 1895. The following telegram, signed by all the bankers in Chicago, was last night forwarded to Senators Palmer and Cullom and Congressman Aldrich:

"The bankers of Chicago respectfully urge the members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, to unite in the immediate passage of a bill in conformity with the President's message. Business interests of the country de-

EXTRA! LATEST! 6 O'CLOCK.

See TENTH and INSIDE Pages for Additional Evening News.

BATTLE AMONG OUTLAWS.

Two Gangs Fight Over Spoils in Oklahoma, with Terrible Results.

PERRY, O. T., Jan. 30, 1895. News was brought here yesterday by a priest, who has just returned from the Sacred Heart mission, of a battle near there between two gangs of outlaws over the distribution of some spoils one gang had stolen. A terrible fight with knives, pistols and rifles ensued for several hours.

The priest attended Dick Overbrand, one of the outlaws, in his dying moments, and says that one other man was fatally wounded, and three or four were covered with blood when he left the scene.

PROTEST SENT TO CONGRESS.

St. Paul Commercial Club Opposes the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30, 1895. The directors of the St. Paul Commercial Club yesterday adopted a resolution which will be forwarded to the Minnesota delegation in Congress, protesting against the Nicaragua canal bill.

Senator C. K. Davis telegraphed the president of the club, saying: "I favor the canal whenever our great government can build it, with both ownership and dominion of the enterprise. I oppose the present scheme to increase our bonded debt $70,000,000 in these hard times, merely to make the government a stockholder with Nicaragua, Costa Rica and private citizens."

MUST PAY WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Will Have to Hustle for $2,000,000 and Interest.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 30, 1895. W. F. Fitch, president, general manager and receiver of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad, was yesterday ordered by Judge Nelson to make a special report on the company's affairs.

He ordered Mr. Fitch to sell the road unless it pays to the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia within five days the principal and interest on $2,000,000 bonds, on which it has defaulted, together with the costs which have accrued.

CARS WENT OVER THE TRESTLE.

Rear End Collision of Coal Trains Near Bradford, Pa.—One Man Killed.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 30, 1895. A rear end collision occurred on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road yesterday, four miles south of this town. Thirty-

Charles W. Sanford Him $15,000 of Conco

TOWN BOOKS AND PAPERS

No Present Examination of sible—Speculation in Sto Have Been the Reason fo ings—Popular and Well of Many Offices.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOS

CONCORD, Jan. 30, 1895. Charles W. Sanford, the tax collector, has gone away, and about $15,000 of the town's money is believed to have gone with him.

His accounts are not susceptible of examination just now, for his books are missing.

Mr. Sanford went to New York on Tuesday, Jan. 22, ostensibly on business; but last night his wife got a letter from him announcing that he would not return.

Mr. Sanford was also town constable, and held other offices, beside bearing an excellent and popular reputation. He is about 35 years of age. He was in the furniture trade in Concord.

His bondsmen are Col. R. F. Barrett, John M. Keyes, Dr. E. W. Emerson, B. W. Brown and Mrs. Chase, his aunt, all well-to-do people; so it is probable the town will not suffer.

It is said that the cause of Sanford's downfall was speculation in stocks. He has a wife and one child.

STOCK SPECULATION THE CAUSE.

Sanford Believed to Have Followed in Cashier Abbott's Steps.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

CONCORD, Jan. 30, 1895. It is the general opinion in Concord that the missing tax collector has been following in the footsteps of Cashier Abbott of Dover. It is known that for some time he has been speculating in stocks, but the character and the kind no one knows, as he was the only man in Concord who would nafurally deal in stocks.

Very often of late he has made flying trips to New York, and it was generally supposed that he went to buy goods for his store.

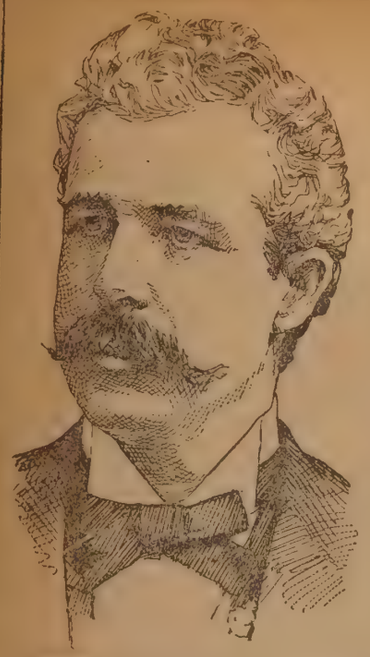
Last Thursday afternoon he started for New York, telling his wife and friends that he was going on business.

Within a day or two his wife and friends received letters dated in New York, conveying the intelligence that he had arrived safely and would return probably in a few days.

Nothing was thought of this at the

Whalan's property.

At the request of Atty.-Gen. Dubois the witness placed all the garments on



P. J. M'GILL, SENIOR COUNSEL FOR KEEGAN.

a modiste's "dummy," and this was stood up before the jury box.

The ball of purple yarn the witness gave to Detective Parker the Sunday following the disappearance of Mrs. Chambers.

The black shawl was then produced. The witness said that on the morning of Sept. 27 she borrowed the shawl of Mrs. Chambers to wear down town. She folded it lengthwise to conceal a heavy crease in it and a worn place in the fringe.

She next saw that shawl on Sunday, Sept. 30, in Detective Parker's office in the City Hall. On that same Sunday she went to Scituate with Detective Parker, and, in Undertaker Woods' office in South Scituate, saw the body of a woman which she recognized as that of Mrs. Chambers.

She saw the clothing and jewelry (which the state had introduced as evidence today) in Medical Examiner Smith's office in Providence.

There could be no mistake about that body, for Mrs. Chambers had an ingrowing nail on one of her large toes, and on the same toe was a deep cavity, from which a large corn had been cut.

In cross-examination, she said that she identified the shoes by the make, and extra width of the shoes at the toes, "4 double E."

Mrs. Chambers had told her of these shoes, and they were nearly new.

Mrs. Whalan was excused, to be recalled at a later stage of the proceedings, and Charles A. Franklin of Franklin Bros., Dorrance street, this city, proprietor of a livery stable, was called.

He was shown the same black shawl that Mrs. Whalan had examined, and said that he had seen the shawl before.

This was on Friday, Sept. 28, when it

to a lamp post in front of No. 197 Pine, which he did, and then returned to the stable.

He next saw the shawl on Friday, Sept. 28, when it was brought to the office by the carriage washer.

In cross-examination he said that the woman who came to the stable was about 40 years of age, of medium height and weighed about 125 pounds.

The top of the buggy let to this woman had curtains on it when it left the stable.

The woman made a pretence of going into 197 Pine street, as this witness turned to go back to the stable.

Mrs. Annie V. White of No. 819 Broad street, next to the corner of Broad and West Friendship street, and a dressmaker, said that she had known Lawrence C. Keegan by sight for a number of years.

On Thursday, Sept. 27, 1894, she looked out of her window and down Friendship street, and saw a small black horse hitched to an open-side phaeton buggy coming up the street.

In that buggy was Lawrence C. Keegan and with him a woman of medium weight, with a full, round face, about 40 years old and dressed in black, with a bonnet having white in front of it. She saw that the woman had on a tight fitting black waist, buttoned up in front, with a white shirt waist under it.

This was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the horse was walking very slowly, so that she had an exceptionally good chance to see these people.

Her window was open, but the blinds were closed. She had been expecting a customer and went to the window to see if she was coming, and that was how she came to see these people. It was a bright, sunshiny day, the sun was shining toward the faces of the people and Keegan was leaning back and "squatted" down on the seat.

She had generally seen Keegan wear a silk hat, but on this occasion he had on a black slouch hat.

The hat was called for, and Keegan was asked to put on his hat and stand up.

His hand trembled somewhat as the hat was given him, but when he stood up he braced up, threw back his shoulders and looked calmly at the witness.

In cross-examination Mrs. White said that she knew that it was after 3 o'clock for at that hour a neighbor had moved out of a house, and saw her leave, and after that her customer, a Mrs. Peabody, came in, which fixed the time as somewhere near 3:30 P. M.

She had never been introduced to Keegan, had never spoken to him and had never been in any room or company with him.

She had always seen him on the street, the first time probably on Westminster or High street, for he was generally to be seen standing on High near Westminster street.

She saw Keegan talking to a woman, Mrs. Wheaton, who was of good repute, and it rather surprised her to see that lady in such company.

The result was that she spoke to a friend of Mrs. Wheaton, describing the man, and was told that the man she had

Despair Among Wheat and Cotton Growers.

Lower Prices Increases the Hostile Feeling.

To Prevent Speculation in Staples Their Aim.

Reduction in Cotton Acreage Very Probable.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1895. Within a few days the prices of wheat and cotton in the great markets of the country have fallen to figures lower even than those which prevailed a few weeks ago.

For many months wheat and cotton have been at prices which did not cover the cost of production over immense areas in this country; hence the feeling of gloom and despondency and almost despair which has existed among the wheat growers of the West and the cotton planters of the South has been most serious.

The further sinking of the quotations for wheat and cotton in the exchanges of America and Europe has increased the melancholy of the unhappy farmers and planters.

It has also intensified the hostility of the farmers of the West and the planters of the South to speculation in futures in wheat and in cotton and in other staple products of the country. People who have travelled recently in the West and in the South agree that the farmers and the planters are more bitterly opposed to speculation in staple products than at any previous time. No matter how mistaken they may be in their belief, it is certain that the wheat growers and cotton raisers are now firm and steadfast in the conviction that their troubles, to a considerable extent at least, are due to the operations of the speculators on the exchanges.

However they may be mistaken in thinking as they do, it is now certain that all through the West and South the stern and wrathful conclusion has been reached among farmers and planters that the speculation in futures in wheat and in cotton ought to be stopped. The producers have read over and over again striking and impressive articles in the various newspapers describing the campaigns carried on by the great bear operators to force down prices of wheat and cotton.

The producers believe absolutely that

real estate and securities of the South."

THE RESULT OF LIQUOR.

Fearful Havoc in a Newton Family Caused by the Deadly Stuff.

In the Newton court this morning James Fox, Michael Barry, Patrick Foran, and Mrs. Mary Foran, wife of Patrick, who were arrested at the Foran house on Elm street, yesterday afternoon by Officer Purcill, were before Judge Kennedy, charged with disturbance.

The officers testified that when they visited the house they found the entire party drunk and noisy, and that there was neither fire nor food in the house. The four Foran children were found without a particle of clothing, and apparently suffering from the cold.

James Fox was fined $30, Michael Barry was given four months at the state farm, Mrs. Foran six months at Sherborn, and Patrick Foran three months in the house of correction.

The visit of the officers to the house yesterday afternoon brought to light a terrible case of destitution and neglect, caused by drink. The house was filthy in the extreme, and was almost devoid of furniture, the few pieces found by the authorities being broken and worthless.

There was an apology for a stove in one of the rooms, but no fire or fuel in the house, and many of the windows were broken. In an upstairs room were found four children, the oldest but a baby, huddled together under one thin blanket, and without a scrap of clothing of any kind. No food was found in the house, and the children were crying from cold and hunger.

When the officers started to remove the children from their miserable home, not enough rags or pieces of clothing of any kind could be found to cover them, and they were wrapped in blankets and removed to the police station covered by the coats of the officers.

There they were found to be covered with filth, and after being washed, fed and clothed were taken to the poor farm.

The officers state that Mr. and Mrs. Foran have been drinking heavily for some time, and that whatever money they have had has been spent for drink instead of providing for the children. The true state of affairs was unknown, however, until yesterday.

The city authorities propose to take the custody of the children from their parents, and will hold them at the poor farm until proper homes can be found.

CECELIA SOCIETY CONCERT.

Woburn Musical Organization Scores a Big Success.

Lovers of good music in Woburn and adjoining towns were last evening present at the sacred concert of the Cecelia Society held in the Unitarian Church. Every sitting in the large audience room was occupied.

Miss Mertena L. Bancroft was pianist and conductor, and the society was assisted by Mrs. Helen Winslow Potter, soprano; Miss C. Mabel Beaman, violinist; Miss Edith E. Ramsdell, reader.

The gem of the evening was "The Birth of the Opal," and it was received with enthusiasm.

Buck's arrangement of "Annie Laurie" was an example of what may be attained by a singing club under competent instruction.

"The Frog's Singing School," a humorous number, was finely sung, and "In Primrose Lane" was [illegible]

Strike News.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

HAVERHILL, Jan. 30, 1895. There was another sensational scene in the police court this morning when the case of the Armenian, Mackar Esherian, charged with an assault on Michael Papazian, and also with the intimidation of the latter to prevent his working in the factory of J. H. Winchell & Co. was called.

The excitement commenced when the case was first called and Lawyer W. Scott Peters, counsel for the defense, asked for a continuance, as he had not had time to examine the case.

Peters has been counsel in several cases for the strikers before Judge Carter, and in each case has come into collision with the judge.

He did not sign the memorial with the other lawyers pledging support to Carter, and claims that for that reason or some other he has not received fair treatment in the court.

His request today was denied at once as was also a request for a continuation on a charge of intimidation which was sprung without any notice on him, and he at once picked up his coat and hat and advised his clients to get other counsel, saying that he would not prejudice their case before this court by appearing as their counsel, and left the court room.

The case then went on for trial, and witnesses were heard on both sides.

Another little ripple of excitement was caused by the claim that the interpreter was not strictly translating the testimony.

Judge Carter finally passed judgment, fining Esherian $10, and placing him under $300 bonds. He took occasion to deliver another address on strikers in general, declaring that a short time ago he would have sentenced the man to imprisonment, but now that the backbone of the strike was broken, and the strikers had spent their $1200, the danger was passed, and a fine would do.

He treated the leaders of the strike as usual, and declared that the action of the men in being driven through the streets like cattle simply to make the leaders conspicuous was disgraceful.

He finally decided to continue the intimidation case till Saturday, and the defendants in the assault case appealed.

All is quiet and unchanged in the strike situation today. This afternoon the biggest parade that has yet been held occurred, men and women turning out.

CLAIMS TO BE AN ASTROLOGIST.

Eugenia Bunnell Arrested at Roxbury on a Charge of Attempted Blackmail.

Eugenia Bunnell, 60 years of age, who claims to be an astrologist, was arrested at her home, No. 15 Hammond street, Roxbury, this forenoon, by Inspectors Shields and Whitman, on a charge of attempted blackmail.

Little can be learned at present in regard to the case, as another woman, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, is said to have been concerned in the alleged attempt to extort money, and until the latter's arrest, the police are unwilling to give out the facts in the case.

THE SECRET OF
complexion, hands,
sands of instances, is fo
action of the PORES pro
CURA SOAP.

Sold throughout the world.
BERY & SONS, 1, King Edward
DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Pro

FULL 16 HOURS

Pittsfield Comm
Deadlock B

On the 200th Ball
Elected Overseer of
Republican a Memb
of Health—A Hard F
Contest Ended.

(Special Dispatch to the

PITTSFIELD, Jan. 30,
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field was broken at 11:3
after a session of 16 hou
On the 200th ballot Char
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elected overseer of the p
L. Woodruff, Republican
member of the board of

The common council sp
taking ballots occasiona
ber of the board of ov
poor. They continued to
seven.

They were good-natu
sionally took a recess
lunch at about 2 o'clock
ballot was taken. They t
to adjourn, but this v
every time. At sunrise t
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of overseers of the poor
voting for David Rosenh
and W. D. Crosier, Re
members had now bec
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to break the deadlock. T
tinued till 8:30 o'clock
when a recess of one ho
for breakfast.

At 9:30 o'clock every m
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ballots, a recess was t
seven Democrats held a
one room and the seven
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board of overseers of th
were many prominent me
parties in the City Hall,
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been practically in sess
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The council members
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Republicans the member
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...MADISON SQUARE.

...ven Over for the Time to ...d Pigeon Fanciers.

...h to the Boston Herald.) ...Jan. 30, 1895. Two thou- ...ged roosters crowing ev- ...o 2500 hens, made Madi- ...den feel like home on a ...s morning to gentlemen ...kers on their chins, and ... familiar with country ... are with city streets. ...nual exhibition of the ...ltry and Pigeon Associa- ...d, and there was joy in ...men who raise chickens, ...s and geese.

...sters and hens were not ...cers of noise at the gar- ...lucking and crowing was ... the sepulchral gobble- ...big turkeys, who had re- ...tree tops over Christmas, ...g of the pigeons. There ... away from the common ... small and brown, who ... with a cold bottle when ...ped of their feathers and ...ward on a piece of toast; ...geese that remindede one ... a chicken fancier in the ...he word of such things as ...n the side, and pumpkin ...y, and pigeons strutting ...ore airs than a tailor-made ...enue.

... are 5000 specimens in the ... the incubators keep in ... there will be a few hun- ...e every day. But the little ...e able to crow for some

... who are supposed to know ... fine points of poultry are: ..., Phillipsburg, N. J.; R. G. ...Fall River, Mass.; Sharp ...Windsor, Ont.; R. A. Colt, ... N. Y.; Dr. W. A. Conklin, N. ... T. Cothran, Montclair, N. Y.; ... Deyo, Montgomery, N. Y.; ...nstedt, Johnstown, N. Y.; ...r, Tarrytown, N. Y.; L. G. ...ph, Ont.; P. H. Scudder, ...I.; F. B. Zirmer, Clovers- ...k.

... will judge pigeons are: ...avin, Malden, Mass.; John ...hwah, N. J.; A. M. Ingram, ...s.; J. C. Long, New York; ...wen, New York; George E. ...ter, N. Y.; William J. Stan- ...k.

...TTEE ON RAILROADS.

...d by Representative Bliss Rel- ...Two Cent Per Mile Measure.

...te House, this morning, the ...ommittee on railroads had ... for hearing the bill intro- ... Representative Bliss of ... The bill, the old 2-cent per ...re of last year, provided ...ailroads incorporated and ...under any of the general ...aws of the commonwealth ...pose of carrying passengers ... on sale at each of their ... stations suitable tickets ...l be accepted for passage ...ilroad issuing the same; and ...hall not exceed 2 cents for ...or fraction thereof, for dis- ... three miles."

... was the only advocate of ...o addressed the committee ...ng. The railroads were rep- ...remonstrance as follows: ... New Haven & Hartford by ...enton; Boston & Maine by ...oolidge; Boston & Albany by ...oar, and the Boston & Fitch- ...unsel Torrey.

Hearing on the Matter at the State House.

Immense Crowd in Old Hall of Representatives.

Miss Livermore Guides Her Numerous Sisters.

Lady Henry Somerset and Many Others Speak.

The joint legislative committee on woman's suffrage gave a hearing in the old Representatives' Hall this morning to the petitioners for the right of women to vote in municipal elections.

From the reporters' gallery, directly over the speaker's desk, not one inch of the floor could be seen, so great was the crowd which had assembled to hear the arguments of the petitioners.

Standing room, sitting room, the aisles, the benches, the galleries, every inch available, was overflowed.

Only one hearing before today's has ever been held in Representatives' Hall—that of last winter on the problem of the unemployed. But that attendance was meagre beside today's. The codfish was glad to be spared and to live to see the day.

The most conservative estimate of the attendance would put it at over 1000. Fifteen hundred would not be too high if one counted the number who turned away by the mere sight of the crowd.

Two speakers, on whom much of the responsibility of the argument of the petitioners rested—Mrs. Emily A. Fifield and Dr. Salome Merritt, arrived late—a few minutes after 10 o'clock, the hour of beginning that is—and were unable to eect an entrance through the crowd.

Mrs. Livermore was the first speaker, and the introducer of the speakers—the attorney, as it were, for the prosecution.

Lady Henry Somerset was the chief speaker. They tried to induce her to give an opinion as to the advisability of municipal woman suffrage here in Massachusetts. She replied, "If you will excuse you will ask no local questions; it is only with the broad issue of woman suffrage that I am able to deal."

The audience thought that it had seen a trap and answered her answer with applause—twice renewed.

She spoke with the accustomed tones and inflections of the legislative orator. "You say," said she, her voice rising to the galleries, "that the best women ...

...and half-laughing. ... act so? I suppose it must be the natural cussedness of men!"

The meeting proceeded as it had begun, with approval of the cause, without remonstrance against it. Three hours passed, and the jam had not relaxed, so far as one could see in the slightest.

Women and men from various parts of the chamber called upon the chairman for leave to speak in behalf of this organization or the other, but were pinned to their place, in spite of their efforts by this mass of women.

It was the greatest gathering that women ever saw in the Massachusetts State House.

DETAILS OF THE HEARING.

Representatives of Various Societies Speak in Favor of Suffrage.

Senators Miller, Bradford and Quinn and Representatives Eldredge, Roe, Tolman, Foss, White, Bullock, Sheehan and Donahue of the committee occupied seats near the desk, while every availabe inch of space on the floor and in the galleries was occupied by women.

Mrs. Livermore asked that no expression of disapproval be given during the hearing, no matter what might occur or might be said. The hearing would include speeches made in behalf of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Independent Women Voters, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, a branch of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the Labor Union of Massachusetts, of which Dr. Salome Merritt was president, and the Labor Union of Massachusetts of which Frank Foster was president.

The speakers for each of these organizations would be presented by the president of that association.

Mrs. Livermore briefly reviewed the progress of the woman suffrage movement, and closed by introducing Lady Henry Somerset.

Lady Henry Somerset said she esteemed it a great honor to be permitted to speak on a question that had no nationality. It was a question that made for the welfare, for the benefit of the whole world. The question in England had two aspects, the ethical and the expedient, and in granting municipal suffrage in England the authorities had considered the question in both aspects.

At Oxford this inscription, "Women and dogs not admitted," was still permitted to mark the walls of a university where a woman's university now stood, to show that progress had been made even in the old university town.

London had been very corrupt under the old regime, but today there was no better governed city than London under the county council.

The London county council had discovered that it could not govern London without the aid of women. Women were needed in public affairs here, and women should have a voice in choosing the officers in carrying out the work in which they were so much interested, and in which they had done such good work.

Men who had succeeded in affairs had been trained, but women like Elizabeth of England, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Spain, and Victoria of England had come hap hazard to their position, and yet they had all succeeded grandly and had given their countries good government.

The sanitary condition of our cities was not a question of party politics, it was a question of men.

In New Zealand, municipal suffrage had been recently granted, and although the time to get names on the rolls was short, 90,000 women had voted.

It was a religious duty to build up for the best of the nations and for mankind, ... that woman could ...

...full suffrage there would be a party—the American party—that would grant women their rights in this matter.

Women needed the suffrage to protect their sons and their daughters from the dangers of the saloons.

James F. Morton, representing 10,000 Good Templars and a national club, both of which have taken strong ground on this matter, desired to speak in favor of this measure, and spoke strongly and briefly.

John Dean claimed that the Legislature had no right to withhold suffrage from woman. It was woman's rights.

Dr. Helen Webster of Wellesley College, representing the Lynn Woman Suffrage Club, and the college women of Massachusetts who want the ballot, called attention to the inequalities of the present law, by which a privilege that was accorded to the lowest and most depraved men was refused to the best educated and most refined women.

Who had decided that women were not qualified to rule better and wiser than men.

Senator Quinn moved that the case of the petitioners be then closed, and the motion prevailed.

CASE OF REMONSTRANTS.

Arguments of Those Who Do Not Favor Extension of the Suffrage.

Ex-Representative Thomas Russell, who opened for the remonstrants, believed that woman's place was in the home and not in the halls of legislation. If woman suffrage was an inherent, inalienable right, it should be granted at once, but never had it been an inherent, inalienable right.

Taxpaying never had been in this state a prerequisite to voting. It was not enough to say we want this privilege and we think it will work well. They must show that it will be an advantage.

The burden of the proof is upon the petitioners. The early history of New Jersey would not encourage a hope that the granting of this privilege would tend to the purity of the ballot.

Maternity was a duty that devolved upon woman, and this was a duty from which she could not be liberated by any power or any legislature.

If she assumed new duties some of her old duties, all of them important, must be neglected. For years all lines of business had been open to women, and yet how few women had succeeded in business. It would not help the difficulties already surrounding our suffrage to admit women to the right of suffrage.

Religious proscription had been introduced into municipal elections by the extension of the suffrage for school committee.

It was bad for woman, it was bad for the state.

At 1:45 the hearing was adjourned, the large audience remaining to hear John W. Hutchinson of the Hutchinson family sing a woman suffrage song entitled, "Good Times for Women Coming Right Along," followed by "America."

AS TO FROZEN HERRING.

Exhaustive Report Made by Agents Cross and Martin in the Gloucester Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1895. Special Treasury Agents Cross and Martin have made an exhaustive report to Secretary Carlisle relative to the importation of frozen and salted herring at Gloucester, Mass., admitted free of entry as the products of the American fisheries, and the controversy between Collector Pew of that port and Special Employe Byrne.

Mr. Byrne contends that the fish landed at Gloucester and admitted free as the products of American fisheries are in fact purchased by Gloucester fishermen of Newfoundland fishermen at $1 per barrel; that the fact has been notorious for many years and that the ...

A small sale has just been made on Bumstead court that is of interest because of the use to which the land will be put. The property is No. 4, and consists of a wooden building and a lot of 976 square feet, the whole assessed for $12,000, all but $300 of which is on the land. It was owned by John Mason Little and was purchased by Susan B. Cabot.

A long ground lease has been taken by the Edison Electric Light Company, which will use it for the site of an addition to its Head place plant. A four-story brick building is to be erected on this lot and on the rear of two Head place lots.

This new building will be used for a storage battery plant, which will be a good deal of a novelty. The company now has in its building on Atlantic avenue a small storage battery, which will run some 6800 lights for about 2½ hours, while that to be erected at the Head place station will run something like 30,000 for the same time. One naturally wonders why this company should require a storage battery. It is because the heaviest load on the dynamos comes for only a short time during the day, from about 4 o'clock until 6 P. M. Instead of starting up more machinery to meet this increased demand, the storage battery will be used. It will be charged by turning into it whatever surplus electricity there may be during the rest of the day into the storage battery, which will take care of the extra lights during the time of heaviest consumption. The battery is a German invention, and it is believed that its use will make a considerable saving of power and trouble.

SOMERSET STREET BUILDING.

A building, No. 16 Somerset street, next to that owned by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, has been conveyed by Sarah J. Lougee to Luther M. Merrill, trustee. It is a brick structure, standing on a lot of 2300 square feet, and is assessed for $9000, the land being valued at $10 per square foot.

FINE ABERDEEN PLACE.

The residence of Fred O. Woodruff, on the corner of Lanark and Kilsyth roads, in the Aberdeen district, has been purchased by Henry Pfaff, Jr., through Woodruff & Poor, on private terms. It is a large frame house, colonial in style, with a lot of 26,000 square feet. The land is assessed for $9100 and the whole estate for $21,100.

SEVEN DORCHESTER LOTS.

Seven lots of land on Hartford street and Cunningham terrace, near Wayland street, in Dorchester, have been purchased by Fred J. Rockwell from James S. Cunningham for $7800. They contain 27,353 feet.

TWO GOOD WINTHROP DEALS.

An important real estate transaction has been consummated at Great Head, Winthrop. Hon. William B. Rice has sold to President O. E. Lewis of the Boston & Winthrop Steamboat Company a tract of land, including beach and riparian rights, on the westerly side of Shirley street, Great Head, with a frontage of 1100 feet and running back to the channel 600 to 800 feet. The property is what is konwn as Rice's pier, and has been held by the steamboat company under a lease. This transfer really confers on the company, through its ownership by its president, all the riparian ... The price paid is ...

Lewiston and part of Greene to the town of Webster.

A petition to the town of Madison was presented.

The following were introduced in the Senate: Bills to incorporate the North Berwick Water Company; to extend the time of the charter of the Atlantic Shore Line Electric Railroad Company; to terminate the rights of the proprietors of Kittery Point toll bridge; prohibiting, under severe penalties, the capture of deer in any waters or the shooting of them in any other way than by still hunting; to restrict the powers of constables to their respective towns; and an order that measures granting public rights be printed.

In the House, acts to abolish disused cemeteries and to incorporate the Pleasant River Dam Company were introduced. The House passed an order that the judiciary committee inquire into the matter whether the European & North American Railway Company has complied with the conditions by which it secured state land. An order to require the special committee on the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital to inquire into the cost of the hospital at Bangor for the care of both criminal and other insane; also the cost of the extra buildings to be added to the Augusta asylum, were tabled.

Bills were introduced providing that on petition of a deserted wi feto the court, the court may compel the husband to support her; providing that a board of registration my fix the salary of its clerk; to amend the Westbrook city charter, providing for a school committee of nine instead of ten members, three members to go out every year, and that the city council may lay out and construct sidewalks and assess abuttors, also lay out and construct sewers and assess equitably; a bill to incorporate the Buckfield Acqueduct Company; by Larrabee of Portland, a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Portland municipal court from $20 to $50, giving in certain cases exclusive jurisdiction under $20; a bill to amend the charter of the Rockland municipal court, enlarging its jurisdiction to $100, and fixing the judge's salary at $1200; a bill to license insurance agents to procure policies from companies not allowed to do business in the state upon property that companies doing business in the state will not insure.

The Lewiston police commission bill was introduced by Noble of Lewiston.

A resolve to appropriate $100,000 to the Augusta Insane Hospital was concurrently referred to the special committee on the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital.

A bill introduced to provide that a majority of the stockholders of a corporation may reduce the capital stock; a bill to give the mayor of Ellsworth veto powers; a remonstrance of Dexter citizens against a city charter; a petition for a law requiring the licensing of engineers of stationary engines; petitions for $12,000 to build a bridge between Solon and Embden; a resolve to appropriate $750 annually for roads in Trescott, Washington county; a petition to fix the fees of the Washington county sheriff at 10 cents a mile; a bill to exempt from the provisions of the collateral inheritance tax any educational, charitable or benevolent institutions; petitions from the Bath iron works for a bill coming from the last Legislature and relating to the taxing of vessels on their net income; a bill to require express companies to make annual returns to the state assessors of the amount of the receipts for matter carried within the state; a bill providing that publishers, sending publications to subscribers longer than ordered, shall do so at their own risk.

WATERTOWN'S NEW PASTOR.

Rev. John S. Culen to Take Charge of St. Patrick's Parish on Sunday, Feb. 17.

A month's mind service for the late Rev. Robert P. Stack will be held in St. ...

bid enjoyment in the relation of human woes, but the strain upon the sympathies of the average reader is such that he is brought to wish that the talent of the writer had been directed to a more agreeable fashion in novel production.

THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

The latest reports from Washington confirm us in the opinion that the plan of relief suggested by President Cleveland has no chance of being adopted by this Congress. It covers so much ground and some of its provisions are so disputable that in its original form it will inevitably fail to run the congressional gauntlet in the short and crowded time that can possibly be spared for its consideration. It is plain that the President's programme of relief must be very materially reduced, if it is to have any prospect of acceptance. In the Senate—which on this question will have the last word to say—the plan has excited so much hostility that it has hurt instead of helping the outlook for a loan bill. In the House it may have a somewhat smoother path, but even there it will have to be shorn of a good many of its features before it can obtain a majority vote.

The Springer bill, which embodies the presidential programme, was under consideration in the House banking and currency committee yesterday, and though that body is comparatively friendly to the project, changes have already been made on two important points. The term of the new bonds has been reduced from fifty years to ten years, and the absurd provision for the payment of customs in gold has been stricken out. Both changes are improvements from the popular point of view. The American people, having in mind the rapid reduction of the public debt in the past, and having good reason to hope for a speedy return of prosperous conditions, would naturally and properly be reluctant to bind themselves for half a century to the maintenance of a national debt, which long before the expiration of that time would probably become a troublesome and unprofitable burden.

We should be glad to hear that the provision for the retirement of greenbacks had also been stricken out. We believe that a system of currency based upon government credit, with the faith of the United States pledged for the redemption of the notes in gold, is in every respect preferable to a currency system based upon bank credit. We have no hesitation in saying that if the banks were charged with the maintenance of specie payments, under such unfavorable conditions as the government is now hampered with, they would be hopelessly unable to bear the strain. Their credit would collapse and they would seek refuge under a suspension of specie payments, as they did [illegible]

in the United States is a document which has apparently been called forth by some misunderstanding concerning the exact relations to the American ecclesiastics held by the apostolic legate who has represented Pope Leo in this country. Judging by the text of the letter, complaint has been made that the independence of the bishops has been lessened and their authority obstructed by the intervention of this new dignitary, who, although representing the Pope, is, as it were, on the spot, and thus capable of holding the actions of the bishops and archbishops under close personal criticism. Pope Leo wishes to make it appear that it is the function of this legate to increase rather than diminish the ordinary powers of the bishops by bringing them into harmony with each other in their actions, and thus by elevating the standard and excellence of ecclesiastical control, secure greater confidence in it than might otherwise exist.

Whether Pope Leo succeeds in making out his case in the argument he advances is something upon which opinions may differ, but it is sufficiently obvious that it is his intention to persist in the course that he has begun; that he proposes not to tolerate strongly divergent opinions and practices on the part of those representing different geographical sections of the American church, and that while he will not permit one bishop to pry into and interfere with the affairs of another, a common basis of proceedings must in some way be found to which all will give their adherence. It is, perhaps, satisfactory to know that the policy that meets with papal favor is that which would be indorsed by such able, discreet and spiritual minded men as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland.

The other features in the Pope's letter seem to be introduced mainly as a frame or fringe to his central idea, being, as it were, apropos to nothing. So far as these remarks relate to the history either of the discovery of the American continent or the formation of the American republic, they are interesting rather than instructive. It has been considered necessary, however, in framing these running comments, to take up for consideration a number of phases of contemporary events, and while no special occasion called these forth, they have a value as indicating the manner in which political and social conditions in this country are considered by the authorities at the Vatican.

While admitting that the unrestricted opportunity to practice religion accorded in this country has been of distinct advantage, Pope Leo, nevertheless, points out that this is not the best type of national condition, and that, in his opinion, the Roman Catholic church would have brought forth, and would now be bringing forth, more abundant fruits, if, in addition to the rights she now possesses, she enjoyed the special favor

The millionaires who have flourished on the Pacific slope in recent years furnish some interesting evidence on the subject of short-lived fortunes. It is recalled that the owners of eight stupendous fortunes lived in San Francisco only a few years ago, Messrs. Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins having millions made in railroads, while the immense wealth of Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair was made in mining. Of these great fortunes only that of Huntington remains in the original hands. Mackay is living, but his wealth has shrunk tremendously. The Stanford estate has been dedicated to public uses. The Crocker estate has to support several families. The Hopkins estate is smaller now than when Mark Hopkins died. Flood and O'Brien saw their wealth diminish to ordinary proportions before their death, and Fair has just died, and his wealth will be divided into several parts in any case, and may be swallowed up by legal talent.

Ex-Broker Quigley of New York has experienced a lightning transformation. Only two weeks ago he was apparently enjoying himself among the best people of New York, and on Monday the prison barber at Sing Sing cut his hair and shaved him. In a few days this debonnair young broker may be washing dishes with John Y. McKane. The mad pursuit of wealth is almost as dangerous as stuffing ballot boxes and terrorizing voters at the polls.

Those people who complain of a surfeit of criminal intelligence in the newspapers are doubtless distressed by the details of the numerous murder trials that are now in progress in New England. The newspapers have to take things as they find them, however, and they must wait for messieurs, the alleged murderers, to institute a new departure.

President Faure of France begins his administration by proposing sweeping amnesty to all persons condemned for crimes or plots against the state, the press or public order, and he is enthusiastically indorsed by the legislative chamber. It ought to be a good omen for liberty, equality and fraternity in the republic.

It will be just as well if the unknown person who has in his or her possession a letter of the poet Whittier's in which he proposed marriage to the young woman of his choice keeps it under lock and key. It is a highly interesting document, but one which deserves to retain the seal of privacy.

The Springfield Republican is pleased to observe that its receipts for the past year were larger than for any other year in its history. The fact is of timely and particular interest to the New York Sun, whose solicitude for the welfare of its Springfield contemporary has been uncommonly deep of late.

The remarkable thing about the latest railroad accident in Indiana is that there were not more fatalities. There are not many life insurance companies that would take a risk on a man's life on a train that is hurled from the track when going sixty miles an hour.

man and woman is the better, mentally and physically, for getting out of the ruts once a year.

The stage setting and the historic costuming of "Lady Clancarty" leave nothing to be desired by the most critical spectator. It is doubtful if anything finer has been seen on the stage here, always remembering, too, what Mr. Henry Irving has given us in his pictorial productions. Lady Clancarty's chamber, for instance, with its high tester bed and tapestry hung walls, with all the coquettish belongings of a woman of quality giving an atmosphere of comfort to the sombre palace interior, was a most gracious picture. It is as though one was gazing at the real life of the period, and, save for Mrs. Kendal herself, the illusion would have been perfect. But Mrs. Kendal being herself always brings one back from those romantic times, pushing her auditor back into his Tremont Theatre chair with a thud, as it were. This is not a Jacobite plotting bit of romance, after all, but a matronly overdressed lady uttering spasmodic cries and lisps, and finally falling in a swoon against a seat whose correct model has long been admired in a Boylston street shop window! What may be wanting in Mrs. Kendal's characterization of a young and romantic girl brought up at the court of Mary's Dutch husband is fully compensated for by the manly, handsome earl and Jacobite, who bestows such ardent and unmarital kisses on his new found wife. Mr. Kendal, by nature, understands the part he plays, but he fails to give it just that devil-me-care, buoyant touch which made the Donough Macarthy of history a brilliant follower of the King's fortunes. There is no doubt as to Lord Clancarty's personal attraction, and that on him rests the honors will be conceded by whoever sees the pair in this romantic drama.

The costumes about which so much has been said by way of the custom house were designed by a R. A., and may be presumed to be as correct as they are rich and elegant, but the style of head dress of King William's time is simply a terror, and the wonder is how Mrs. Kendal ever consented to adopt it. Even Miss Nellie Campbell's mignonne features are aged by this deathly suggestion of tied-up jaws, and in the first and second acts about 15 years are added to Mrs. Kendal's well preserved contours. This cap arrangement was possibly in high vogue during Mary's illness; the princess may have been a victim of earache or have lost her hair, and history has discreetly concealed the infirmities, but why did Mr. Marcus Stone revive just that one fashion when the styles of 1696 must have had others more becoming?

Bad Americans are advised to see this play, and to study well the scenes with royalty in the second and fourth acts! The Prince of Orange, so capitally copied from the portraits of the time, will not make them any the more in love with kings, and, unless the lesson is wholly lost, a feeling of resentment to that little coal heaver figure decorated with the Order of the Garter and other royal insignia, will [illegible]

admitted that it cannot be dealt with as much efficiency by women as by men, provided they are ever arrayed against each other.

So dispassionate an authority as Mr. Herbert Spencer admits that "there is no force behind a woman's vote." Therefore, as has been shown before, it is practically powerless unless supported by the majority of men. This means that the final decision will remain with men when the issue is a close one and passions are aroused, as they are apt to be in a losing fight.

It is a well known fact that on national questions men and their wives do not always agree, a woman being more apt to take her convictions from her father than her husband in political matters. It is maintained by the woman suffragists that, since this difference of opinion can be amicably maintained, as it now is under existing conditions, that the mere matter of voting differently will occasion no ruffling of sentiment. They forget that a vote is an overt act, and if performed in opposition to the will and desire of a husband is an open revolt. Many women will venture to differ in opinion from their husbands, but there are few loving wives who will openly rebel against them in act.

If a man has set his mind upon a matter, has worked with heart and soul to bring about an election which his wife thinks unsuitable, will she have the desire and the courage to neutralize his vote? And if he is a man of the ordinary make-up, and he is conscious of this neutralization, will he bear her doing so patiently? Let each one answer this in his own consciousness.

We know the strong impatience of fathers with sons when the younger generation comes up and takes a new view of politics. Hot arguments ensue; often hard feeling is engendered. A woman thinking differently from her husband sometimes irritates him, even by silent opposition; if she has it in her power to act against him the irritation will deepen into anger. She becomes an efficient enemy, instead of merely a dissentient voice, and that difference is of immense importance in family peace. This topic has been touched upon by Hon. John Bigelow, chairman of the committee on woman suffrage, when he presented his case to the New York Legislature. Let us see how this champion of the suffrage treats it.

After saying that there is no more reason why a man and his wife should quarrel about an office than a father and son (which we deny), he goes on:

"The fact is, Mr. President, that men will be men and women will be women, whatever may be the provisions of the constitution or the laws under which they live; and the man's power over the woman and the woman's power over the man will continue to be just what it is and always has been from the foundation of the world, with the vote or without the vote, in office or out of office, and when the husband says he does not want his wife to run for an office he will be most infelicitously married if he does not have his way."

Now substitute the word "vote" for

the staircase was dra
laurel. An altar had
the bay window of
room. Behind it were
masses of trailing v
pinks, while overhead
the same graceful gre
also massed on the
palms were in every
white satin kneeling
place of the customary

As the strains of Me
ding march were hea
Woods and Mrs. Meins
Charles Meins, passed
formed by broad white
the hall and through
to the altar. They were
ushers—Messrs. J. Fre
S. Meins, Alexander M
S. Johnson, Henry R.
A. Way and Dr. Charle
who preceded the offici
Rev. Reuen Thomas, D
the maid of honor, Mis
Way, who passed to the
and, meeting the bridal
roses in their pathwa
where Dr. Thomas aw
orchestra playing the f
grin" bridal chorus.

At the close of the s
sive ceremony, which
only by relatives and
friends, the joyous music
wedding march was hea
ception followed, about
having been issued to pr
people of Boston and the

The bride, a lovely
rich white duchesse sa
The high corsage had
and stock collar, and wa
point lace. The tulle ve
with orange blossoms, a
was of Bride roses.

The maid of honor wo
silk frock, accordion pla
the neck filled in with p
was trimmed with pink
She carried a basket of ro
tied with broad pink ribb

The presents to Mr. an
were both numerous an
came from friends in C
ington, New York and Bel
as well as nearer home.
pieces and sets of exquisit
bric-a-brac and silver.
groom's confreres on The
staff were several supe
groom's present to his bri
of diamond ear studs. Fr
there was a silver set, whi
gift was a dainty chate
heavily set with pearls.

The newly wedded pair,
tour, will reside with the
ents on Commonwealth av

THE DARK CE

Its Horrors and Its Evil
Prisoners.

To the Editor of The Hera

Fr. Field, in his most in
ter, containing an extract
Reade's "It Is Never T
Mend," understates rathe
states the horrors and evi
confinement as it is practi
Boston.

The testimony in the re
gation showed that a ma
kept 21 days in one mo
solitary, and was then
cause he was found to be

Twenty-five prisoners w
from the house of corre
insane asylums of the stat
last year. Only one pris
removed from Concord, w
greater number of inmates,
space of time.